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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. 1 NO. 237 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1913 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

IMPROVED SERVICE TO MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Commencing with the departure of the SALSETTE from Bombay on the 3rd January 1914, the Homeward P. & O. Mail steamers will be timed to arrive at MARSEILLES at noon on Fridays. This will bring into effect the following improved transits:—
BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ..... 13 days
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 „
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in... 19 „
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ..... 20 „

Particulars of Sailings will be found advertised elsewhere in this paper.

For further information apply to,
A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES
FROM BOMBAY FOR
MARSEILLES & LONDON,
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT
BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m., 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
6th Dec.	Arcadia ..	7000	Medina	12500
13th „	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
20th „	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ...	10000
27th „	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
1914.				
3rd Jan.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia.....	10500
10th „	Delta ..	8000	.....	..
17th „	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa.....	11000
24th „	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
31st. „	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
7th Feb.	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
14th „	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
21st. „	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
28th „	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7th March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th „	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora ...	10500
21st „	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	..
28th „	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia....	10000
1st April.	Himalaya ..	7000	.....	..
4th „	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th „	Salsette ..	8000	Medina.....	12500
18th „	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th „	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
29th „	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
2nd May	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
9th „	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa.....	11000
16th „	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April, 1914.

The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows.

	SINGLE.	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES ...	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8.
„ LONDON ..... „	627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to,
A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th September, 1913.
186

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Inaba Maru.	S. Tominaga.	6189	3rd. Dec.	12th. Dec.
BombayMaru	Y. Tozawa.	4625	19th. Dec.	30th. Dec.
ColomboMaru	N.Kawashima	4709	28th. Dec.	9th. Jan.
KamakuraMar	T. Hori.	6126	11th. Jan.	23rd. Jan.
RangoonMaru	T. Date.	4936	25th. Jan.	6th. Feb.
KawachiMaru	A.Christiansen	6163	8th. Feb.	20th. Feb.
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi	5500	22nd. Feb.	6th. Mar.
Inaba Maru	S. Tominaga.	6189	8th. Mar.	20th. Mar.
BombayMaru	Y. Tozawa.	4625	22nd. Mar.	3rd. Apr.
ColomboMaru	N.Kawashima	4709	5th. Apr.	17th. Apr.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.

TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.		Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Poona	A&C	7467	21st Jan.....	....
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475*	23rd Feb.....	21st Feb.....
City of Calcutta	A&C	7680*	12th Mar....	10th Mar..
Trafford Hall	A	5321	21st Mar ...	....
City of Manchester	A&C	5551	....	25th Mar...
City of Paris	A&C	9232*	13th April....	11th April..
City of Karachi	A&C	5566	....	22nd April
City of Lahore	A&C	6875	....	29th April..
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475	27th May ...	25th May .

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	1st. Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd Class Single.	2nd Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	573	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	....	999	.....	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay,—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

FUNDS EXCEED.....£19,031,220
ANNUAL INCOME.....£7,139,550

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Send for Prospectus and Particulars to:—

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Or T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents,
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(JAMNAGAR KATHIAWAR.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. LIMITED.

INTEND to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route.
LHASA, 2184, Mon. 8th Dec. 11 a.m. †I. D. & C. M.
KASARA 1195 Th. 4th Dec. 9 a.m. ‡C. M.
LINGA 2185, Fri. 12th Dec. *6 a.m. Direct
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
‡Cutch Mandvie.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "KASARA" 1,195 tons, on Tuesday, 11th December, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARODA" 3172 tons, on Tuesday, 9th December, calling at Verawal, Mongrol, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on.
†PUNDUA	3305	Thursday, 11th Dece.
*PALAMCOTTA ...	3413	„ 25th „
†PUNEA	3306	„ 8th Jan. „
*PENTAKOTA	3418	„ 22nd „

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

6th December, 1913.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,040,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

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Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer point)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

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The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

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Are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

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X'MAS 1913

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BOMBAY & POONA.
NEW PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Telegrams "Cornaglia." Telephone No. 42.

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FIRE LIFE

(Funds invested in Government Securities.)

Outhorised Capital	... ...	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	... ...	25,00,000
Paid up Capital	.. ...	5,00,000
Reserve Fund	... ...	65,000
Claims paid over	... ...	1,50,000

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Assets Exceed ... ... Rs. 3,00,00,000
Claims Paid ... ... „ 7,50,00,000

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

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Agents:—**SHAW WALLACE & Co.,**
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TELEPHONE NO. 102.

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Finger rings are considered the most interesting of all forms of personal adornment and it is, therefore, only natural that they should carry sympathetic concern and value. As an ornament, and like the engagement ring which is never discarded, the finger ring can be worn at all times: it is not even considered out of place if worn with a morning gown when other gem-set jewellery would appear incongruous and out of taste.

The diamond still appears to be the favourite or popular gem for finger rings; it holds first place also, by selection, as the chief gem in most other forms of ornaments.

OUR COLLECTION OF

DIAMOND ENGAGEMENT RINGS

is of unapproached quality. Though many show a decided preference for a ring set entirely with diamonds, there is also satisfaction to be found in costly coloured stones which are as full of beauty and symbolism as the DIAMOND, which signifies light, innocence, life, and joy. The RUBY—signifying divine power and love, dignity and royalty. The SAPPHIRE—all heavenly virtues. The EMERALD—hopes of immortality. The PEARL—purity, innocence and humility. Any of these gems set in the centre with a cluster of small diamonds encircling them or set in half hoop form, alternately with diamonds, make up quite attractively. The Persians esteemed these coloured stones more highly than the diamond and in the matter of choice give the diamond the fifth place The Portuguese, in the order of preference, give the diamond the third place, the emerald first. There is a parallel to this at the present time, for the diamond is to-day far exceeded in price by the emerald and is almost equalled in price by the ruby, while the pearl of fine colour and skin outclasses all classic gems. These comparisons, of course, refer to gems of the same size and possessing the same perfection of form when cut.

Half an hour spent in looking over our unparalleled collection of Rings and other novelties of this Season's collection, will give you the utmost pleasure. We are told that novelty is always interesting, being an essential attribute to the beautiful. It is certainly the great parent of pleasure.

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REFINED COTTONSEED OIL
is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

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HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	... ...	per 50	Rs.	3—0
Dindigul Bouquets „	... ...	„ 50	„	2-12
Dindigul Torches „	... ...	„ 50	„	3—8
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Besides the above, good many other Brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

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Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

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FOR PROSPECTUSES AND RATES
Apply to
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General Insurance Agent,

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Phone: 2352. Telegrams: "Baltic." 227

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APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of COMPOUNDERS at Government Medical Institutions. The scale of pay is as follows:—

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Pupil compounders (during one year)	Rs. 10
Compounders, 3rd Grade (1 to 6 years)	Rs. 15
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Compounders Senior, 2nd Grade	Rs. 30—1—35
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Personal Assistant to the
Surgn. Genl. with the Govt. of Bombay.

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R. S. HIGHET,
Agent.
Calcutta, 29th November, 1913.

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Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to;—

THE REGISTRAR.
International Correspondence Schools
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WANTED.

WANTED persons to work during spare-time, the SUCCESSFUL AMERICAN MONEY MAKING Enterprises. Particulars FREE, Noorani Brothers, Box 103, Bhavnagar. 0927

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WANTED.—KHANSAMA with mate to cook for mess of 35. Must be excellent cook. Madrassi preferred. Pay Rs. 50. Apply PRESIDENT, Viceroy's Band, Delhi.

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WANTED.—A high class Hindu Graduate as Motamid of a Boarding House. Previous experience desirable. An athletic man preferred. Initial salary Rs. 75.—Apply with copies of testimonials to the PRINCIPAL, Mayo College, Ajmer.

WANTED COOK (Musalman) middle aged, energetic, clean, and capable. Pay Rs. 40, must provide his own mate.
Kitmatgar Musalman. Smart and capable and able to keep accounts. Pay Rs. 15.
Apply to MESS PRESIDENT, 116th Mahrattas, Jhansi.

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WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS at all, yet unrepresented stations on salary or liberal commission or both to popularise our provident Marriage Schemes. App'y, Managing Agents. The City Insurance Society, Ltd., 7, Shallow Lane, Calcutta. 0639

WANTED a Farrier, having knowledge of horses and their diseases, preferred. Salary Rs. 30 monthly to start with, rising to Rs. 40 in two years. Apply with testimonials to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to H. H. The Maharaja Saheb of Bhavnagar.
Bhavnagar:
13th November, 1913. 951.

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Nawab Building,
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One COTTAGE PIANO, Rs. 200.
MESS PRESIDENT,
113th Infantry.

FOR SALE.—Westinghouse variable speed Motor, 15 Brake horse power 460 volts Direct current, suitable for Printing Press or Flour Mill. Price including Pulley and Rails, starter and speed regulator Rs. 700. Apply to, "Motor" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

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TO BE LET.

BUNGALOW (SOONA CAZA) at Khandalla to let four bed-rooms with bath-rooms, stable and outhouse. Apply Mr. M. M. MISTRY, No. 60, Tamarind Lane, Fort, c/o Merwanji, Bana, Architects. 0752

BOARD and RESIDENCE available in private family in Middle Colaba opposite the Post Office. Large and breezy rooms. Excellent table. All home comforts. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 504, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

TO LET, fully furnished for 13 months from 1st February 1914 Third floor Alexandra House Apollo Bunder; 2 bed and bath rooms E. & F.; apply occupant, R. H. H. Hopkins. 0922

TO BE LET at Mahableshwar JEEJEE LODGE (Hot season Rs. 1,200; Cold season Rs. 150 per month) and DHUN VILLA (Hot season Rs. 800; Cold season Rs. 100 per month). Apply Mrs. P. B. JEEJEEBHOY, Pedder Road, Bombay. 0711

TO BE LET from December at ANDHERI Gundavli, Bungalow HEERA VILLA, one storied, European locality. Apply R. J. PAYMASTER, Deolali.

TO BE LET.—Well situated and breezy FLAT in Sussex Road, Byculla next to Victoria Gardens. Modern sanitary arrangements. Rent moderate. Apply to Mr. PERRY on premises. 0926

TO BE LET:—A nice small House, in two parts Lower Colaba Guncarriage Street, newly painted aviy, well-ventilated, open on all sides most suitable to Christian families, RENT Rs. 20—22. Apply KHAMBATA and Co., 289 Hornby Road. 0886

TO LET or LEASE as a GOING CONCERN for a term of three years a Mechanical Workshop, fitted with an Oil Engine, Lathe, Punching and drilling machine, smithing forge and tools. The workshop is open for inspection between 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. by appointment.
For further particulars and term of Lease apply Box No. 151, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 0937

TO BE LET.—The Ground floor of the "CABINS" in Middle Colaba, right on the sea, opposite the Colaba Post Office, a nicely laid out garden and every comfort. For rent and other particulars apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SONS,
House Agents.
5, Dalal Street,
Telephone No. 2611. 0896

TO BE LET.—A FLAT in "MINOCHER VILLA," Middle Colaba. This is without exception, the best house in Colaba. Electric lights and fans, minton tile flooring. nicely laid out garden and the best sanitary arrangements. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SONS,
House Agents.
5, Dalal Street,
Telephone No. 2611. 0896

FOR SALE.—The ROLLS-ROYCE of MOTOR BICYCLES. P. and M. 3½ H. P. (Colonial Model) and side car. Brought out new February last, very little used, two-speed chain drive, kick starter etc., 2½in Kempstall tyres, seat behind for chokra, generator and search light, Exhibition side car, side entrance, cane, torpedo, khaki cover, upholstered red, luggage carrier. All practically new and in perfect condition. Cost Rs. 1,650 to land. Price Rs. 1,350. Cost of running about Rs. 5 a month. Carriage paid 200 miles. These machines are very difficult to obtain and most reliable. Photo sent on application. Carries an insurance policy to July 1914. A very close offer enertained.
Apply to:—
Major J. C. P. PERRY, R.A.M.C.,
Deolali.

The Bombay Chronicle.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

TOWN.

Yearly	Rs. 20.
Half-yearly	Rs. 11.
Quarterly	Rs. 6.

MOFUSSIL.

Yearly	Rs. 30.
Half-yearly	Rs. 16.
Quarterly	Rs. 9.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES
APPLY
THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

LOST.

ORIGINAL DEED of CONVEYANCE dated 15th August 1905 and made between Harakchand Kapurchand and Jeychand Kapurchand of the one part and Chaturbhuj Peraj Tejpal Narsi, Ranchordas Hirji and Lakhmidas Pragji of the other part relating to property E. Ward No. 2021 situate at Kamatipura 13th Street, whoever may have or confined the document is requested to bring the same to the undersigned at their office at 109, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to their client Mr. Lakhmidas Pragji at New Bardan Gulli, Mandvi, Bombay.
Dated this 4th day of December, 1913.
DAPHTARY, FERREIRA & DIVAN,
0946 Attorneys for Mr. Lakhmidas Pragji.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS from R. D. Sethna Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, Messrs. LUDHA EBRAHIM and Co., will sell by public auction the following Race horses, the property of Mr. Lions, at the Race Course on the 13th December 1913 at 8 a.m.
For performances see "Asian" Calendar.
Terms strictly cash.
G. A. H. Sweden 13-3 4 yrs.
Ch. A. H. Haify 6 yrs.
G A. H. Salisbury 13:3 4 yrs.
G. A. H. Rummy 14:0 4 yrs.
B. A. H. Ream 13-1½ aged.
Malayeb 13-1½ aged.
For particulars apply to
LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co.,
General Merchants and
Commission Agents.
0909 Bellasis Road, Byculla.

NOTICE.

CONTRACTS FOR MANUFACTURE AND SUPPLY OF COUNTRY SPIRIT.
TENDERS are now being INVITED by the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, Bombay, for seven separate contracts for the manufacture and supply of COUNTRY SPIRIT from the Distilleries in the Bombay Presidency proper to the Districts in that Presidency. The Contracts, tenders for which must be received by the 16th February, 1914, will be for a period of three years (and in one case five years), commencing from the 1st April, 1915. Full particulars regarding these contracts may be obtained at, or an application to, the Office of the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, Bombay.
Sd. H. O. QUIN,
Commissioner of Customs,
Salt, Opium and Abkari.
Bombay, 15th November, 1913. 0809

NOTICE.

TIMBER SLEEPERS FOR N. W. RAILWAY.

THE AGENT, North Western Railway, invites and will receive TENDERS for supply of 2 lakhs BROAD GAUGE SLEEPERS (9ft. by 6in. by 10in. by 5in.) of any of the following woods:—
(1) Deodar.
(2) Indian Sal.
(3) Burmese Pingade.
or (4) Java Teak.
Tender Forms and Specifications are obtainable from the Undersigned on payment of a fee of Rs. 100 which will be refunded to the unsuccessful bonafide Tenderers after the disposal of the Tenders and to the successful Tenderers as soon as the Contract has been duly executed by them.
Full conditions of the Tender are obtained free.
Tenders close 12 noon 15th December, 1913.
Delivery of the Sleepers to begin immediately and to be completed by the 28th February, 1914.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender and reserves to himself the right to accept the whole or any part of a Tender.
S. L. CRASTER, Colonel,
Engineer-in-Chief,
N. W. Railway.
Lahore, the 19th November, 1913.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON, 1913-14.

THE BOMBAY RACING SEASON will consist of 15 days, commencing on SATURDAY, 13th December, 1913, and cncing on SATURDAY, 7th March, 1914. Extra Meetings, 10 days, and Bombay Races, 5 days.

SEASON TICKETS.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons will be issued at the following rates:—
Whole Season, 15 Days' Racing.

	Rs.
Members of the Turf Club	45 each.
Non-Members of the Turf Club	50 each.
Ladies	15 each.

Bombay Races only, 11th 14th, 18th, 21st and 25th February 1914.

	Rs.
Members of the Turf Club	25 each.
Non-Members of the Turf Club ...	25 each....
Ladies	5 each.

To Members of the Turf Club a ticket will be issued; to Non-Members of the Turf Club a book containing Coupons for each day.
Season Tickets and Books of Coupons are not transferable.
Ladies' Tickets are not available for Children.
No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.
Season Tickets and Books of Coupons may be had only on application to—
The Secretary, W. I. T. C., Byculla, Bombay.

DAY TICKETS.

The rates of admission are as follows:—
FIRST ENCLOSURE.

Bombay Extra Meetings.	Rs	Bombay Races.	Rs.
Gentleman ...	5 0	Gentleman ...	6 0
Lady	2 0	Lady	3 0
Lady	1 0	Lady	1 0

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

Bombay Extra Meetings.	Rs	Bombay Races.	Rs.
Gentleman ...	1 8	Gentleman ...	1 8
Lady	1 0	Lady	1 0

Day Tickets will be sold at the Gates only.
N.B.—All Tickets of admission and Books of Coupons are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club.
J. E. HUGHES, Major,
Secretary, Western India Turf Club.
Bombay, 20th November, 1913. 0783

NOTICES.

TO
THE HON. MR. FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY,
SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

SIR,

WE, the undersigned CITIZENS of BOMBAY, have the honour to request you to convene a PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of this City in the Town Hall on an early day to give expression to the general feeling in regard to the treatment of Indians in South Africa, and to make representations to Government, on the position of Indians in South Africa and in other British Colonies.

Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.	P. M. Mehta.
Dinshaw Petit.	Cowasji Jehangir.
Currimbhoy Ibrahim.	Vithaldas D. Thackersey.
D. J. Tata.	Ibrahim Rahimtoolla.
Bhalchandra Krishna.	Stanley Reed.
Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim.	Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit.
G. S. Rao.	Goculdas K. Parukh.
Dinshaw Eduljee Wachha.	James A. D. McBain.
C. H. Setalwad.	N. J. Gamadia.
Lalloobhoy Samuldas.	Narotam Morarjee Goculdas.
F. F. Gordon.	H. A. Wadya.
Abdulhusein Adamjee Peerbhoy.	Hajee Suleman Abdul Wahed.
Jehangir Bomanjee Petit.	C. M. Cursetjee.
Donald Fraser.	Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim.
K. E. Dadachanjee.	Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.
Bhulabhoy J. Desai.	Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan.
Dinshaw B. P. Master.	D. N. Bahadurjee.
Jehangir J. Cursetjee.	Vasantrao A. Dabholker.
Purshotamdas Thakoredas.	Jamsetjee Ardeshir Wadia.
Cowasjee Jehangir (Jr.).	K. Natrajan.
Chunilal V. Mehta.	A. J. Billimoria.
E. M. Moses.	N. V. Gokhale.
Ramchandra B. Mantri.	Rahimtoolla Currimbhoy Ibrahim.
Huseinbhoy Abdullabhoy Laljee.	Hunsraj Pragjee Thackersey.
Madhavjee D. Thackersey.	S. R. Bomanjee.
F. M. Kanga.	Karmali Pirbhoy.
V. K. Vandekar.	S. S. Batlivala.
G. K. Devadhar.	Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia.
Sheriff Devjee Kanjee.	Moreshwar C. Javle.
H. P. Mody.	Morarjee Veljee.
Salebhoy K. Barodavala.	Manubhoy Nanabhoy.
Hiralal Dayabhoy Nanavati.	Gulamhusein Currimbhoy Ibrahim.
J. H. Vakeel.	Punsey H. Meisheri.
Khimjee Hirjee Kayani.	

and many others.

In accordance with the above requisition, I hereby call a PUBLIC MEETING of the inhabitants of Bombay in the Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 10th December, 1913, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 5th December, 1913. 0959

NOTICE.

UNDER instructions from CONSTANTINOPLE the COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, Bombay, have been instructed to pay, on and after December 14th, the first Coupon for interest of 5 per cent. Turkish Government Bonds.
The COUPONS for interest and redemption MUST be presented together. 0954

OFFERS ARE INVITED.

FOR THE PURCHASE
of the
BOARD OF TRADE
Single deck steel screw Yacht
"CEYLON."

BUILT 1891. Length 172ft.; beam 24ft.; depth 13ft. 3in.; Carvel and Clincher build. Four bulkheads.
Engines; Compound; Vertical; Surface condensing. Boilers; Main, made and fitted in 1904; Donkey, 1903. H.P.: Normal, 83; Indicated, 480. Sea Speed, 11 knots. Tonnage; Gross, 310; Registered, 153. Displacement, 534, tons Draft; Light 10ft. 6in.; Loaded, 12ft. 6in.
Saloon Accommodation 5; Bunker Capacity, 90 tons—14 days' full speed at sea.
Full particulars to be obtained from, and offers to be made to,
WALKER, SONS & CO., LTD.,
COLOMBO.

NOTICE.

OUR CLIENT HIS HIGHNESS THE THAKORE SAHEB OF MORVI, who himself is a large creditor and shareholder of the INDIAN SPECIE BANK, LD., has been REQUESTED by many creditors and shareholders of the said Bank, to call a meeting of the creditors and shareholders to ascertain their views as to the best way of WINDING UP the said Bank and as to all other matters relating thereto.
NOTICE is therefore hereby given that a meeting of the creditors and shareholders of the said Bank, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of December, 1913, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises in Esplanade Road, lately occupied by Messrs. Evans, Fraser and Co., at which time and place all the creditors and shareholders of the said Bank are requested to attend.
Dated this 5th day of December, 1913.
WADIA, GHANDY & CO.,
Solicitors to H. H. The Thakore Saheb of
0958 Morvi

NOTICE.

TO HIDE MERCHANTS.

THE SUPERINTENDENT, Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore, will receive tenders upto 12 noon on the 2nd January 1914, for the supply of hides as undermentioned.
2. Parties desiring to tender should apply for forms of tender which can be had on payment of Re. 1 per set.
3. The hides must be free from salt stains and blemishes and well grown.
4. Parties may, subject to the provisions noted in the special conditions of the Contract, tender the hides either (a) "Green" i.e., raw hides from the carcass which have undergone no treatments (b) "Dry salted" i.e., hides which have been salted and dried out or (c) "Wet salted" i.e., hides which have been lightly salted so as to prevent putrefication but not dried out, but payment will be made only on the basis of weight after liming, and quotations must therefore be made according to this weight and no other. A charge of (8) eight annas per buffalo and (5½) five annas six pies per cow hide will be made on all hides out of lime not fulfilling the requirements of the contract, but the superintendent in lieu of rejecting such hides and making such charge may, in his discretion, accept any of such inferior hides at a reduction of 10 per cent. of the full price for seconds, and 20 per cent. of the full price for thirds according to quality, and the said liming charge will not be made for those so accepted.
5. Parties may tender for any portion of the maximum quantity not being less than one-fourth.
6. The Director of Ordnance Factories does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves the right to accept the tender of any party for not less than one-fourth of the amount tendered, such reduction, if any, being notified on acceptance.
7. The sum of Rs. 500 as earnest money shall be deposited with every tender and may be forfeited if any tender be withdrawn before the 15th day of March next, up to which date all tenders will be liable to acceptance.

SCHEDULE.

Hides Buffalo limed	... lbs. 17,50,000
(Approximate number of Hides 33654)	
Hides Cow limed	... lbs. 6,76,800
(Approximate number of hides 28200)	

N. B.—Full particulars as to security deposit, conditions of supply, etc., can be ascertained on applying for tender form.
F. C. LANE, Major, R. A.,
Superintendent.
H. & S. Factory,
Cawnpore, 1st December, 1913.

BOMBAY FOUNDRY & IRON WORKS.

(ESTABLISHED 1850.)

OFFERS are INVITED for the PURCHASE as a GOING CONCERN of the above old established Works including land, buildings, plant, tools, a large and unique collection of patterns and the right to continue business under the above old established name.
Offers will also be considered for the purchase separately of the tools and plant and patterns.
For further particulars and permission to view the Works apply to Mr. SHAPURJI SORABJI, Remington Buildings, 16, Apollo Street, Fort. None but principals or their Solicitors need apply. 0955

NOTICE.

MARSLAND, PRICE AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as per Resolution passed at the GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS on the 4th December, 1913, a DIVIDEND at the rate of 7 per cent. will be paid on Preference Shares on and after the 20th December, 1913, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 25th November, 1913.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 26th November, 1913, to 19th December, 1913, both days inclusive.
(Sd.) LALUBHAI SAMALDAS & CO.,
0960 Agents.

AUCTION SALE:

MENESSE & CO.,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with Section 83 of the Sea Customs Act VIII, of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House, on TUESDAY, the 9th December, 1913, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods:—
Liquid extract cocoa, belt dressing, varnish, ammonia, spirit beer, cotton piece-goods, glassware, perfumery, motor spars, rubber tyres, drapery, electric goods, parcel tickets, machinery, betelnuts, curraway seeds, belts and nuts, chalk, earthenware, wood pulp, steel and iron bars, iron pipes, wet dates, deck chairs.
Also at 5 p.m. (S. T.).
At Victoria Dock in No. 10 unclaimed warehouse:—
1 case ether chloride.
At Princess Dock in unclaimed warehouse:—
R. B. C. Shed.
At Princess Dock in magazine warehouse:—
1 case ether chloride.
MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th December, 1913.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers & Commission Agents,
21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF 143 BALES COTTON YARN.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will on FRIDAY the 12th day of December, 1913 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by public auction at the Godown No. 30/32 of Tusidas Ludha at Doongri Street near Keshawji Nayak's fountain the following:—
By order of Multani Gungaram Tricamdas and on account and at the risk of Sha Hirachand Mulchand.
143 Bales each 400 lbs. cotton yarn. Bear Brandy No. 6½.
The bales will be put up in small lots to suit the convenience of intending buyers.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared away at the buyer's expense within three days from the sale.
SORABJI COWASJI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th December, 1913. 252

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AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

19, APOLLO ST., FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VACANT PIECE OF LAND AT ERLA PARLA NEAR ANDHERI.

Under instructions from the concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY SATURDAY the 6th December, 1913, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following vacant piece of land.

PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of Khote Land situate at Erla Parla, near Andheri, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandora, in Thana Zilla, containing by admeasurement 3487 1/10 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Survey No. 201 Pot No. 8, Survey No. 213, Pot Nos. 33, 24, 25, 26, 27, and bounded on the north by the property of Bai Cooverbai, on the East by the Marzanabad Road, on the South by the vendor's ground and on the West by the other land of vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR COLLECTORS OF VERY OLD SATSUMA CHINA AND JAPAN WARE.

AUCTION SALE OF 282 CASES OF VERY OLD COLLECTION OF CHINA AND JAPANESE GOODS SPECIALLY COLLECTED FOR THE SEASON BY MR. M. Z. MARTIN OF KOBE WHO HAS OVER 50 YEARS EXPERIENCE IN THIS LINE.

THIS DAY Saturday the 6th inst., at 2 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction at the old shop of Messrs. Thomson and Taylor opposite to the Rajabai Clock Tower on the Esplanade Road, Fort, and next to the French Bank, by order of the Bank concerned one invoice of 282 cases of very rare and selected Japanese goods just landed from "Kawachi Maru" from Kobe consisting of rich Imari, Kaga Kochi, Satsuma, and cloissonneware consisting of vases, Koros, Bowls, Flowerpots, Jardineers, and pedestals, Fingerbowls, Teapots, Jugs cases, Tea and Coffee sets (for two to twenty-seven persons, Dinnergongs, various sorts of figures of gods and birds, etc., Ornaments, Wall-plates, Tumblers, Washing sets, Furndishes, Ashplates, Candle-sticks, Tooth pickholders, Rich Satsuma, and Cloissonne and Antimonyware of assorted sorts, Bronze and Brassware to a very large quantity, Bamboo Baskets, Flower pots, Vases, etc., and a very large variety of ilks satin and brocade goods such as embroidered wall hangings, Velvet pictures, Dolies, Cushion covers, Kakimonss, Mantlepieces Table and Teapoy covers, Piano covers, Silk hand painted pictures, Handkerchiefs, Collar, hemps and Cuffs, Curtains Bedspreads richly Embroidered folding screens and firescreens, embroidered Cushion Covers, pieces of Brocades and many other miscellaneous and assorted Japanese goods, good for presentation on Christmas and New Year and too numerous to mention.

The above is on view.

N. B.—Special attention is being drawn to the fact that these Satsuma, Cloissonne and other wares of our goods are specially selected by a well-known expert (Mr. Martin) of these lines who has passed many years in Kobe and is a very special collector of such rich collections.

251

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY the 8th instant at 2 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a great quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as chairs, tables, sofas, easy chairs, cupboards, almiras, writing and dressing tables, teapoys, side-board, dressing cheval glass, phonographs, etc.

By order of the Company, concerned:—10 cases Bobins.

By order of the concerned 4 cases Rubber-tyres.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Jehangir B. Dalal, Insolvent.

1 beautiful worth admiring zoonda cupboard made by European Artists.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Ezra Yamin Turkey, an Insolvent:—

24 machines for ironing Turkish caps.

One small lot of Turkish caps.

By order of the Postmaster General Bombay, unserviceable articles, such as canvas and drill bags, leather delivery bags, iron safes, trolly, pigeon-hole cupboards, leather belts. Time-pieces, etc., etc.

At 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.

At 2 p.m. (S. T.).

1 Rubber-tyred victoria.
1 Rubber-tyred brougham.
1 Rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.

By order of R. D. England, Esq. of Messrs. W. and A. Graham & Co.

1 English Dog-Cart by Mills.

N.B.—OWING TO THE GREAT RUSH OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, AND MOTOR-CARS, WHICH WE RECEIVE FROM THE PUBLIC FOR SALE BY AUCTION ON EVERY MONDAY, WE BRING TO THE NOTICE OF THE PUBLIC THAT OUR SALE OF HORSES, &c., WILL COMMENCE EXACTLY AT 2 P.M. (S.T.) INSTEAD OF 3 P.M. (S.T.) ON EVERY MONDAY.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public acution on MONDAY the 15th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.), the effects of the late Mr. Will Godwin such as 1 Revolver in leather case, 1 Pistol in leather case, blank cartridges, water proof coat, cane, leather and tin boxes, rugs, Cushions, boots and shoes, boot trees, wearing apparels magic lantern slides, screen, banjo, and one lot musics, leather hand bags, etc.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th December, 1913.

AUCTION SALE:

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, Bank Street, Fort.

BONA FIDE SALE.

IMPORTANT TO TAILORS, MERCHANTS AND GENTLEMEN. AUCTION SALE OF PIECES OF SUPERIOR BLACK VENETIANS, COATINGS, SUITING FLANNELS, TWEEDS, WHIP CORDS, WHITE SERGE, CRICKET FLANNELS, ETC. SUITABLE FOR THE OCCASION OF THE COMING CHRISTMAS.

THIS DAY SATURDAY the 6th and MONDAY the 8th day of December, 1913 at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction in the shop opposite Messrs. C. M. Bhesania and Empire Buildings on Hornby Road, Fort, by order of the firm concerned a consignment of Superior Woollen piece goods received per S. S. Masilia comprising:—Fancy checked, Vienna. Covert and Worsted Coatings, black Superior Venetians, blue and black Venetian Coatings, blue twill serge, fancy colored superior whipcord, coatings, fancy colored herringbone and venetian coatings, white twill and knitted serge, fancy trouserings, senting and tennis flannels, colored tweed suitings, white striped serge and cricket flannels, colored super homespuns, etc. of 3 to 12 yards in length. The remnants will be sold singly to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th December, 1913.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE

LA SCALA

Bombay's New Picture Palace

AND

Theatre of Varieties.

When will it be—

That's our Secret.

When will it open—

Watch the Papers.

BUT

This POINT is CERTAIN:

IT WILL BE

THE

PREMIER THEATRE

IN THE

CITY OF BOMBAY.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE,

BOMBAY.

MAUD ALLAN

AND

Leo, Jan and Mischel

CHERNIAVSKY

WILL POSITIVELY REAPPEAR ON December 9th and following four nights.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME NIGHTLY.

PRICES:

PRIVATE BOXES Rs. 20 to Rs. 60.
STALLS Rs. 10 and Rs. 7.
DRESS CIRCLE Rs. 5.
BALCONY Rs. 4.
GALLERY Rs. 2.

Box Plan open at ROSE & Co.

NEW HALL SERVICES.

Sunday Sermon, December 7th, at 6-30 p.m.: THE MILLENNIUM. Satan Bound 1,000 Years. WHEN BOUND? HOW Bound? Where Bound? By whom Bound? Will there be a second probation?

At the New Hall, Apollo Bunder, opposite Watson's Annexe.

Thursday, Dec. 11th, at 6-30 p.m.:
SPECIAL LANTERN LECTURE.

A lantern lecture illustrating some of "The Signs of the Times" whereby we may know that these are indeed the last days prior to Christ's Second Coming.

This illustrated lantern lecture is by Pastor H. A. Loasby of London.

Public Welcome. Seats free.

Saturday Evening Sermon. Saturday Dec. 6th, at 6-30 p.m.:
RIGHTEOUSNESS BY FAITH.

How can a man be just with God? How can a sinner be made righteous?

Public Welcome. Services in charge of Evangelists G. W. Pettit and G. F. Enoch.

AMUSEMENTS:

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271.

A Drama of Intense Human Interest

AT THE FOOT OF THE SCAFFOLD.

The story of a man who almost became a victim of circumstantial evidence.

Deep Pathos! Stirring Scenes!

THE COMICS THIS WEEK ARE "GREAT."

HAWK-EYE FALLS IN LOVE. | SAMMY'S PHYSICAL CULTURE.

TWO GOOD LAUGHTER-MAKERS.

***THREE Shows Nightly*—7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11.**

Saturday & Sunday, 11-15 to 12-15.

***PRIZE Shows*—Saturday & Sunday, 5-30 to 6-30.**

FILMS FOR SALE OR HIRE.

THE EXCELSIOR

6-30: 8-30: 10.

THREE SHOWS.

Bumper Film Programme to suit all tastes.

"O. H. M. S."

A Thrilling Melodrama.

The film that won the gold medal at the Olympia Exhibition this year.

A British Film About British Grit.

HERO WORSHIP

M. Prince, the King of Laughter, appears in a rollicking comedy.

MAX AS MUSICIAN

Max is a programme in himself. Worth a guinea a minute.

The little man with the big laugh,

LITTLE ZOLA:

Have you seen him? Have you heard him? If not, DO IT NOW.

THAT IS ONLY A SELECTION THERE IS PLENTY MORE.

THE ALCAZAR

Cinema De Luxe.

TELEPHONE No. 2109.

6-30 Twice Nightly. 10

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

"Frame your mind to mirth and merriment, which bars a thousand harms, and lengthens life."

STARRING ENGAGEMENT OF THE

Bros. GOULD

FROM THE

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INSTRUMENTALISTS AND TERRIFIC

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HIGH CLASS SINGING.
EXHILARATING DANCES.
BRIGHT AND BREEZY.
BUSINESS NUMBERS.
CRISP COMEDY TURN.
SMART SAYINGS.
SPARKLING AS MOSELLE.
EFFERVESCENT AS CHAMPAGNE.

MISS

DOREEN DALE

THE SPRIGHTLY ACTRESS VOCALIST.

Our Pictures.

A

Chequered Wooing:

A drama that Brings Forth Alternately Tear and Laughter.

A Travel Subject:—Chateau of Blois.

A BUDGET OF COMICS—PATHE'S GAZETTE

No Advance in Prices

FISH POND For the Kiddies.

All Prizes—Some Valued at Rs. 10. No Blanks.

Note—Every Saturday, Tuesday, Thursday at the First House every Child paying one Rupee for Fish-Pond besides getting a Prize. will be Admitted to Theatre Free.

THE GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA

(the Indian Academy of Music)

will hold a Grand

CONCERT

on Saturday the 6th inst. at 9-30 P. M. (S. T.) at the Framji Cowasji Hall in aid of THE SOUTH AFRICAN FUND.

It is to be hoped that it will evoke substantial public support.

BOMBAY CHORAL SOCIETY.

Second Concert 1913-14 Season

FAUST.

(Gounod)

Thursday, 18th December at 9-30 p. m.

IN

TOWN HALL.

RESERVED SEATS Rs. 4.

PLAN AT MARCKS & Co,. Ltd.

BOMBAY CITY POLICE CLUB

ANNUAL BALL

IN THE

TOWN HALL

On WEDNESDAY, 31st DECEMBER, 1913

"NEW YEAR'S EVE,"

at 9-30 p. m. (S. T.).

Tickets may be had at any Police Station, or from

C. W. SYKES, Hon. Secretary,
Police Station, Grant Road

NOW OUT.

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FOR

Students and Practitioners

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Containing all the recent cases decided between 1900-1913 by the High Courts in India and by the Privy Council on the subject. All subjects lucidly explained.

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Containing the full Text of the Indian Succession Act, the Hindu Wills Act, the Parsi Intestate Succession Act, etc., etc.

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and all Stomach Troubles

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new preparation from vegetable Digestive Papay juice. Price As. 8 per phial of 16 tablets. 6, Gupta Lane Calcutta.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

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Paid up Capital	£400,000
Reserve Fund	£15,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£600,000

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THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

Capital Authorised	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 15,00,000
Capital Paid up	Rs. 9,88,158
Reserve Fund (in Govt. Papers)	Rs. 10,00,000

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Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore. Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozpore, Gujranwalla Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha. Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

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SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

89, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,00,00,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

100

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT BOMBAY.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent p.a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 20[illegible] Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent p.a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent p.a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted. Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

December 5th.

S.S. Athamas	Zarbies	Calcutta Nov. 22
S.S. Ambra ..	Airtic	Trieste Nov. 8
S.S. Cliftonian	Jones	Colombo Nov. 30
S.S. Shwedagon	Creagh	Rangoon Nov. 24
S.S. Salsette	Vine	Aden Nov. 30

DEPARTURES.

December 5th.

S.S. Helm	Eriksen	Bangkok
S.S. Strathvon	Davies	Dunkirk
S.S. Linga	Manley	Karachi

The following vessel obtained her port clearance on Friday:—

S.S. Birkenfels	Masilius	Calcutta

The following vessels began to load on Friday:—

Steamer	*Kasara	for Persian Gulf
,,	Cliftonian	for Liverpool etc.
,,	Norfolk	for do.
,,	Shwedagon	for Rangoon.
,,	Salsels	for ,,

* To arrival.

S.S. Salsette:—The P. & O. S. N. Coy's steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain A. F. Vine, arrived in harbour on Friday from Aden, which poet she had left on November 30, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Linga, 949 tons, Captain H. Manley sailed on Friday for Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Birkenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Birkenfels, 3,545 tons, Captain C. Masilino, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Athamas:—The steamer Athamas, 2,477 tons, Captain Zarbies, arrived in harbour on Friday from Calcutta, which port she had left on November 22, with a cargo of coal.

S.S. Ambra:—The A. L. S. N. Coy's steamer Ambra, 3,440 tons, Captain T. A. Airtic, arrived in harbour on Friday from Trieste, which port she had left on November 8, with a general cargo.

S.S. Cliftonian:—The steamer Cliftonian, 2,774 tons, Captain O. Jones, arrived in harbour on Friday from Colombo, which port she had left on November 30, with ballast.

S.S. Shwedagon:—The steamer Shwedagon, 1,499 tons, Captain L. W. Creagh, arrived in harbour on Friday from Rangoon, which port she had left on November 24, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

The Ellerman Line s. s. City of Calcutta Homeward bound sailed from Port Said at daylight on the 2nd instant.

The P. and O. S. S. Devanata with the China and Australian Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Monday, the 8th instant.

FRIDAY December 5th, 1913.

P. DOCK.

Shed	Steamer	Capt	Agents
A.	Santhia	Robertson	M. M. & Co
B.	Hidalgo	Harbore	J. F. & Co
C. & R.	China	Tarabochia	A. L. S. N. & Co
D & E.	Ostmark	Peter	W. & A. G. & Co
F.	Clan Macbeth	Bedford	J. F. & Co
K.	Inaba maru	Tominaga	N. Y. K.
M.	India	Talbot	P. & C. S. N. Co
P.	Braunfels	Oltmann	W. & A. G. & Co

V. DOCK.

1.	Gymeric	Osborn — W. & O. Z. & C
2.	Uriana	Pratt — M. M. & Co
3.	Okara	Downing — [illegible]
5.	Clan Gordon	Walker — J. F & Co
6.	China	Farquharson — M. M. & Co
8.	Habsburg	Seberich — A. L. S. N. & Co
9.	Scharzfels	Stoveken — W. & A. G. & Co
10 & 11	Olympia	Kinnard — W. & A. G. & Co
13.	Egypt	Summers — P & O. S & Co
15.	Barbarigo	Galla — V. S. N. & Co
16.	Prasident	Schutt — A. S. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Homayun	Hannah	T. M & Co

Offside K.

Kt. of the Thistle	Baker	T. M. & Co

Dock Gate.

Baroda	Horscroft	M. M. & Co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Arcadia	Barcham	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Attila	Bestoll	A. L. S. N. & Co
Alberta	Treves	Questo
Athamas	Zarbies	
Ambra	Airtic	A. L. S. N. & Co
Baron Fairlie	Foley	W. & A. G & Co
Birkenfels	Marilas	& A. & Co
Caledonia	Dowell	P. & C. S. N. Co
Chindwara	Williams	M. M. & Co
Cliftonian	Jones	W. & A. G. & Co
Dwarka	Moxon	M. M. & Co
Hoseinee	Fay	T. M. & Co
Imani	Lyons	T. M. & Co
Inverness	Venus	W. & A. G. & Co
Kanzler	Smith	D. M. Khandwani
Kellia	Wilson	W. & A. G. & Co
Khosrou	Hannan	T. M. & Co
Kowelt	Brewis	Arab Steamer
Norfolk	Bulkey	W. & A. G. & Co
Nairan	Lassen	W. & A. G. Co
Nairung	Nicoll	T. M. & Co.
Orangemoor	Moffett	W. & A. G. & Co
Saint Feelans	Sutherland	P. & O. S. N & Co
Sutherland	Longet aff	W. & A. G. & Co
Stephnotis	Goodridge	A. Y. & Co
Tolfels	Ystunell	W & A. Z. & Co
Salsetta	Vine	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Shwedagon	Creagh	I. B. P. & Co

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel the Hon. A. Hill Trevor Commanding.

5th December 1913.

312. *Parade.*—Saturday 6th December 1913. Nos. 1 and 2 Companies Gun Drill and Instruction in D.R.F. and "Passing in" test for Gun Layers at Colaba North Battery.
Parade at Colaba Station at 5-5 p.m.
Cyclists will proceed direct to Battery.
Dress:—Khaki and Caps.

313. *General Meeting.*—Monday 8th December 1913. There will be a General Meeting of the Corps at Head Quarters at 7-0 p.m. All Members are kindly requested to attend.

315. *Revolver Practice.*—Tuesday 9th December 1913. There will bea Revolver Practice at 7-30 a.m. for Officers on the Arsenal Revolver Range.

316. *Defence Light Manning.*—The E.E Company will parade on Apollo Bunder at 7 p.m. on Monday the 8th December 1913 and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

(Sd) E.P. Cudlip Captain R.A.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It in fuses a new strength and energy.

ELECTRIC LIFTS.

SMITH AND STEVENS PASSENGER AND GOODS LIFTS

FOR DIRECT SINGLE PHASE AND THREE PHASE CURRENT

FOR HAND ROPE SWITCH IN CAGE.

FULL OR SEMI-AUTOMATIC CONTROL.

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Telegrams: "HANDICAP," Chandernagore.

Telephone No. 82, Chandernagore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Colonel R.W.L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D. Commanding.

BOMBAY, Dec. 6.

1324. The next Class of Instruction in First Aid will be held at Head-Quarters on Monday the 18th Instant, at 7 p.m.

1325. Machine Gun. The Machine Gun Parade for "A" & "G" Coy. for Tuesday the 9th Inst. is cancelled.

1326. Bugle Practice. There will be a bugle practice on Monday the 8th Inst. at the Bo. Ed. Society's School, Byculla at 6 p.m.

1327. Parade. Wednesday the 10th Inst. Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.
Dress.—Drill Order. Uniform, shorts with caps.

1328. Musketry. The Range at Ghat Kopar is alloted for Class Firing as follows:—Members firing parts I & II must bring their bayonets.
"G" Coy. on 7th Inst.

1329. Meeting. There will be a General Meeting of the members of the Sergts. Mess at Head-Quarters. Council Road, on Monday the 18th Instant at 6-30 p.m. All members are requested to be present.

1330. Proficiency Class. A Proficiency Class will commence shortly. Those wishing to appear this season should submit their names to the Adjutant as early as possible.

1331. Camp of Instruction. It is notified for information that the Annual Training Camp will be held at Santa Cruz from 31st January to 7th February 1914.

1332. Indo Transvaal Competition. The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for practice for the Indo Transvaal Competition on Monday the 8th Inst. by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

1333. Adjutant's Office. The Adjutant's Office will be closed on Tuesday the 9th Instant on account of Public Holiday.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Captain,
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 4.

The Bombay Mails of 22nd ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday morning.

Consols 2½ %	72⅞ Ex.
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25-31¼ plus 1
Rentes 3 %	85½ plus ⅛
Berlin Cheques on London	20.49½ unchgd.
Bar Silver Spot	26 11-16plus1-16
„ 2 months hence	26 13-16plus1-16

Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady. Buyers at the rates.

Rupee Paper 3½ %	63⅝unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying Rate).	1-3 7-8 unchgd.
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 % since 2nd Oct. 1913.	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	86½unchgd.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st	4 13-16 „
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6m-st.	4 7-16 „
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5⅛ „
„ Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5⅛ „
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77-9
Interest day to day loans	4⅜ plus½
Interest 7 day market loans	4½unchgd.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £ 175,000.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

Total Bullion	£ 36,630,000	Dec.	£800,000
Public Deposits	£ 7,860,000	„	£1 900,000
Other Deposits	£ 39,900,000	„	£800,000
Govt. Securities	£ 11,200,000		unchgd.
Other Securities	£ 27,900,000	Dec.	£1,700,000
Notes & Gold	£ 26,300,000	„	£1,200,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 55 9/16 of the Liabilities

Arrivals:—Cleopatra.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 4

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	46,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	10,000
Day's Exports to Continent	11.000

Futures at New York Mar. 13.12 plus 2
Futures at New York May 13.03 „ 2

Advanced early on favorable cables and declined later owing to commission house liquidation.

Spot Cotton at New York 13-50 unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 13 3-16 unchgd.
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Steady.
Futures at New Orleans Mar. 13.32—1
Futures at New Orleans May 13.39 unchgd.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9⅝ „
Demand Bills	4.85 1-16
Silver Commercial Bars	57⅞ plus ⅛

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 4.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	12,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	2,000
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	100
Total Day's Imports	1,000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Good Business done, easier.
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market:—Dull with a limited enquiry.

Mid-Americans	7.33—1 d.
Egyptian F. G. F.	10.20 unchgd d.

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).	March	13.13plus3
	May	13.06 „ 2
New York Official noon call	March	13.14 „ 4
	May	13.08 „ 4
New Orleans 10 a.m.	March	13.33unchgd.
	May	13.39 „

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.
D. J.	7·00 plus1
J. F.	7·00 „ 2
F. M.	7·00 „ 1
M. A.	7·00 „ 1
A. M.	7·00 „ 1
M. J.	7·01 „ 1
J. J.	6·98 „ 1
J. A.	6·95 „ 1
A. S.	6·81 „ 1
S. O.	6·57 „ 1

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON December. 2

WHEAT,

Australian Wheat unchanged.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. Dec.-Jan.; London nominal unchanged. 37½
Wheat, C.I.F.F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. nominal dull.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship no sellers.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship nominal.
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship Dec. Jan.; Antwerp nearest and value Quiet but Steady. 48¼ pl. ⅛
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb.; Dunkirk done firm. 47 pl. ½
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Dec.-Jan.; Hamburg sellers firm. 43½
Bombay Cottonseed Dec.Jan; Hull Done Quiet. 6-14-6pl. 6d

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£65 7/8 pl. ⅛
Copper Braziers unchanged.	£ 81
Yellow Metal unchanged	7

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value	12

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers Jan.-March: unchanged.	12-8½
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India value Jan.-March; unchanged.	12
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Dec.	9-2—¼
German Beet-root 88 % sellers May.	9-7¼—½

Opened Easier closed steader.

E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers Jan.-March; very quiet unch.	13-7½
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta December value steady.	11-3½ pl. ¾
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay December value steady unchanged.	11-1½

Java Sugar Market remains idle.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Dec.-Jan.; Buyers dull.	3-1½—½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

(From our Correspondents.)

December, 5.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Rs.	From	Bank.
22 boxes gold and sovs.	12,97,920 / 15 900	London	National.
10 boxes sovs	7,50,000	„	Eastern.
1 „ gold	37,000	„	„
25 „ sovs	18,75,000	„	Hongkong.
13 „ gold	9,02,400	„	Chartered.
13 „ „ and sovs	4,76,250 / 1,68,000	Supdt. P. & „	O. S. N. Coy.
1 box sovs	75,000	Aden.	National.
25 „ „	18,75,000	Alexandria	„
10 „ „	7,50,000	Port Said	Chartered.
1 parcel gold sovereigns gold coins Rupees	69 / 10,552 / 8,610 / 101	Trieste.	Eastern.

EXCHANGE.

The tone of the Market is firmer, and a moderate business has been done at our quotations for both buying and selling.

We quote:—

	s.	d.
BANKS SELLING—		
T. T. ready	1-4	1-16
D. D mail	1-4	3-32
T. T. forward, Mar.	1-4	1-16
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D. D. ready	1-4	5-32
Credits 3 m-s ready	1-4	3-8
„ „ forward, Mar.	1-4	5-16
„ 6 m-s ready	1-4	9-16
Francs 3 m-s ready	171 3-4 to 172	
Marks „ „	139 3-4	
60 dys Hongkong	142 1-4	
„ „ Shanghai	190 3-4	
„ „ Japan	148	

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the Periodical Biddings on Wednesday last, for Rs. 1,00,00,000 the following allotments were made:—

6:60 lakhs Bills, at 1s. 4 1-32d.
73:40 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4 1-16d.

tenders receiving 8 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday last, including last week's sales was 100:50 lakhs.

For the next week the amount to be offered is 80 lakhs.

The mail which arrived here to-day, brings the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs. 2,50,00
Bombay	Rs. 21,10,000
Madras	Rs. 1,80,000
Total	Rs. 25,40,000

The mail which arrives here on Friday, 12th December, brings the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs. 6,20,000
Bombay	Rs. 8,00,000
Madras	Rs. 3,30,000
Total	Rs. 17,50,000

The mail which arrives here on the 19th December, brings the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs. 20,000
Bombay	Rs. 5,00,000
Madras	Rs. 1,90,000
Total	Rs. 7,10,000

BULLION.

In the London Market for silver, there is a farther advance of 1-16 in the prices for ready and for delivery in two months, these now standing at 26 11-16 and 26 13-16 respectively. The Local Market has been irregular during the day and a fair business is reported. Rates for the settlement have ruled between 77-12 and 78 and at the close the Market is steady as under. The up-country demand is fair. The news from London by cable to-day has affected our Market favourably.

We quote:—	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	24	0	6
Australian bar gold	24	0	0
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready	77	14	0
„ „ 1st Settlement	77	14	0
„ „ 2nd „	77	13	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 2nd December 1913.

	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	55*	62,856
B. B. & C. I. Railway	43	50,667

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Government Paper Market maintained a very steady tone and fluctuated in the vicinity of Rs. 95-6. The Market opened at Rs. 95-5-6 but after touching Rs. 95-6-6 finally closed at Rs. 95-6 for 5th January delivery.

Ready paper was in good demand and was placed at about an anna up than the rate ruling for account.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust Bond changed hands at Rs. 100-12 (New Issue.)

SHARES.

The Share Market did not notice any further decline and there was a hopeful revival in the prices of several shares.

Centrals were placed at Rs. 1,805 and Swadeshi at Rs. 1430.

Madhavji stood steady at Rs. 1,000 and Kohinoors at Rs. 700.

New Great Easterns declined to Rs 187-8, Currimbhai were placed at Rs. 195 and Crescent at Rs. 100.

There was doing in Press shares.

Bank of India shares changed hands at Rs. 57 and Rs. 57-8.

Eastern Bank Shares declined to Rs. 68.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary Shares stood steady at Rs. 194.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary Shares improved to Rs. 73 and deferred remain unchanged at Rs. 113.

Bank of Bombay Weekly Statement.

Statement of the position of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 29th November 1913, compared with last week in lakhs and decimals:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs. Inc.	Rs. Dec.
Public Deposits at Head Office	6.15	..
Public Deposits at Branches	21.00	..
Other Deposits	4.07	..
Port Bills	..	.06
Sundries	1.43	..
ASSETS.		
Governments Securities	..	3.26
Other Authorised Securities	..	.10
Credits on Government and other Authorised Securities	16.37	..
Loans on do.	18.28	..
Bills discounted and purchased	..	16.40
Dead Stock	.02	..
Stamps	..	..
Bullions	..	.32
Balances with other Banks	..	7.53
Sundries	.27	..
Cash	27.14	..

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous Season:—

.....	Total for week.	Total since 1st Sept. 1913.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	18,293	58,572	10,995
Central India	2,321	6,841	226
Barsee and Nagar	4,497	10,506	4,443
Berar	15,430	52,565	16,667
Central Provinces	9,558	28,757	4,255
Total Comrat	50,472	157,241	45,587
Dholleras	2,769	16,935	1,050
Broach	63	1,560	5
Compta and Dharwar	688	43,174	11,071
Westerns	1,282	13,848	23,254
Bengals (N. W. Provinces)	31,912	234,114	109,681
Bengals (Rajputana)	2,845	12,311	2,227
Sind	1,589	6,467	5,242
Persian	..	132	304
American	41	2,189	12,407
Egyptian	..	437	571
Other sorts	48	251	298
Total	91,709	518,350	211,697

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales. 1913.	Bales. 1912.	Differences.
Receipts for the week	91,709	59,382	plus32,327
Receipts from 1st Sep. to 4th Dec.	518,350	211,697	plus306,653
Shipments for the week. Europe	30,608	5,263	plus25,417
China, Japan and Coast Ports	22,670	21,084	„ 1.586
Total	53,350	26,347	plus:7,003
Total Shipment from 1st to 4th Dec.			
Europe	230,651	59,054	plus180.597
China	6,447	1,014	plus 5,433
Japan	132,037	36,896	plus95,151
Coast Ports	4,063	3,876	plus 187
Total	382,198	100,83"	plus281,366
Afloat in harbour, Europe,	6,520	1,840	plus 4,680
China, Japan, and Coast Ports	1,005	642	plus 363

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st Sept. to 22nd Nov. 3,958 bales.
Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Sept. to 29th Nov. 2,762 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

Estimated stock on 1st Sept. 1913	625,000 bales
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1913 to 4th December 1913	518,350 „
	1,143,350 „
Less shipments from 1st Sept. 1913 to 4th Dec. 1913	382,198 „
	761,152 „
Less afloat in harbour	7,525 „
	735,627 „
Less estimated mill consumption and up country by rail	268,000 „
Stock in Bombay in all hands on morning of 5th Dec. 1913	435.627

COTTON.

During the past week, though we have occasionally seen small fluctuations in the home markets, the tendency has been in an upward direction, and up to yesterday New York showed a rise of 17 points in the March position, and New Orleans 23 points Liverpool for February-March was 13 points up. The decline which had been previously experienced has been checked, and though "bears" still show a strong front and will no doubt take full advantage of any unfavourable circumstance, we have reason to think that we have, in all probability, seen bottom prices and that later on the market will show a substantial rise. At present there is some nervousness on question of the coming ginning figures, and when we look to the various estimates received by cable it seems only natural that this nervousness should exist. We have lately received, through several sources, estimate of from 11,766,000 bales to 12,100,000 bales, and the effect of the lowest or highest of these figures proving the actual ones of the Census Bureau can be imagined. We therefore prefer to wait for the Report, which is likely to be between the two. To-day's cables from America show a small rise of two points in New York, while New Orleans is I down and unchanged.

The Bombay market has also fluctuated during the week, but like the home markets the tone is better. Last Friday evening good Broach was quoted Rs. 311. From this it dropped to Rs. 306 only to advance again quickly to Rs. 311, and from Tuesday last it has ranged between Rs. 311 and Rs. 314. Export houses have been sellers and a fair business has been put through in Bengals, Khandeish and Khamgaon Akola f. December and January delivery, and hi class Oomra styles have also found buyers. There has been a demand for Bengals and Oomras for March delivery, but sellers are not inclined to operate for late delivery. the close the market is quiet and good Broach is quoted Rs. 311. For ready cotton there has been a fair enquiry by shippers and mills and prices have improved.

Telegrams received from the Berar markets to-day report rain having fallen last night. Khamgaon received 70 cents., and further rain is expected. This may affect the quality, as it will cause "black leaf"; but if rainfall continues a little the quantity of the crop will be increased

Growths.	Super Fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivry.
H. G. Bengals	..	..	228 ..	..	Jan. 25th.
M.G. Bengals	..	241	233	220 ..	..
Do.	..	240	232	226 ..	Ready.
M. G. Scind-Punjab	..	..	232 ..	..	Jan. 25th.
Do.	..	..	231 ..	..	Ready.
M. G. Khandesh	..	..	251	41 ..	Jan. 25th.
Do.	..	..	252	246 ..	Ready.
M. G. Hinguughat Wardha	..	..	29 ..	..	Jan. 25th.
M. G. Nagpore, Kamptee	..	..	238 ..	..	„
Do. Yeotmahl	..	..	281 ..	..	„
Do. Dhamangaum, Pooigaum	..	..	280 ..	..	„
Do. Akola, Khamgaum	..	..	27½ ..	..	„
"Fair Staple"	..	..	27½ ..	..	„
Do. Amraoti	..	..	276 ..	..	„
Do. Broach	..	..	312 ..	310	Mar. 25th.
Do. Muttia	..	..	251	239 ..	Jan. 25th.

Good Broach closed at Rs. 313 in the Bazaar and all quotations are Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 higher than the above.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.

Opening Tone	Dull.
Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	38,000

Future delivery prices:—

Months.	To-day's price
D. J.	6·99 — 1
J. F.	6·99 — 1
F. M.	6·99 — 1
M. A.	6·99 — 1
A. M.	6·99 — 1
M. J.	7·00 — 1
J. J.	6·97 — 1
J. A.	6·94 — 1
A. S.	6·80 — 1

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the week ending yesterday at 6 p.m.:—

Cotton	91,703	Bales
Wheat	63,402	Cwts.
Linseed	23,144	„
Rape, Raj, etc.	1,793	„
Gingelyseed	146,084	„
Poppyseed	318	„
Groundnuts	65,978	„
Castorseed	23,004	„
Rice	131,572	„
Myrabollams	6,043	„
Cottonseed	184,340	„
Mowraseed	10,230	„
Gram	16,479	„
Jowar	17,360	„
Maize	566	„
Barley	1,329	„

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—The market is easier owing to rain having fallen in parts of the Punjab and United Provinces which will be beneficial to the growing crop, but further rain is still necessary for the best results. Local mills are buying sparingly, while exporters are doing nothing.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
White Pessi 85 per cent. ready	5	9	0	R. T.
„ Bungla „	5	8	0	„
„ Cawnpore „	5	7	0	„
„ Delhi, May	5	12	9	„

Linseed:—Slight fluctuations have occurred in this market owing to foreign crop news being unchanged. Exporters are buying ready against their actual requirements for shipment, and some export houses are selling new crop at current prices.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Bold Brown, ready	7	9	0	B. T.
„ „ December	8	3	0	R. T.
„ „ May	8	15	0	„

Rapeseed:—The market is quiet and featureless, with occasional business passing since yesterday the market is slightly easier on reports of rain having fallen in the growing districts.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Brown Cawnpore, ready.	7	12	0	B. T.
Yellow „ „	8	14	0	„
„ Guzerat „	9	2	0	„
Brown Delhi, May	8	15	0	R. T.

Teelseed:—The market has remained almost unchanged with a moderate business doing both in ready and forward. Crop accounts from some parts are poor.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bold White 85 per cent.	58	8	0
Mimbara	59	8	0
Havri White	61	0	0
Black Kutni	48	8	0
Yellow Hingunghat	62	8	0

Poppyseed:—The market is quiet and unchanged with little or no business passing.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	10	12	0	B. T.

Castorseed:—Is rather easier in sympathy with other oil seeds.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	34	0	0

Cottonseed:—Owing to rush of arrivals of "Kuppas" in the up-country markets, and to a poor enquiry for seed, the market is easier.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	25	0	0
Jan.-Feb.	(Nominal) 25	0	0

Groundnuts:—We have nothing of importance to report in this market, which is quiet with little doing.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bold	49	8	0
Small	48	8	0

Mowraseed:—There is some demand and stocks are small. The market is rather steadier.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	8	8	0	B. T.

FREIGHTS.

The Market is steady and the following business is reported since last Friday:—

Dunkirk: 1,500 tons Jan.-Feb. at 14s./l.s., 16s./s.c., 400 tons cotton for Dec. at 16s. to 16s./6d.

Hull: About 12,000 tons Jan.-Feb. at 13s./l.s. 15s./s.c.

London: 3,000 tons Dec. at 15s./l.s. 2,000 tons Feb.-Mar. at 14s./l.s., 16s./s.c.

Genoa: 500 tons April-May, at 14s./l.s. 15s./s.c.

Hamburg: 2,000 tons Jan.-Feb. at 13s./s.c. 15s./s.c.

Charters: The following are reported:—

S. S. *Garryvale*: At 18s./9d. one P.P., 19s./3d. two P.P., December, loading.

S. S. *Euphorbia*: At 19s./3d. two P.P., January, loading.

S. S. *Silverdale*: At 18s./6d. one P.P., 19s./ two P.P., Mediterranean ports, Dec.-Jan.

The following are rates:—

December.

Antwerp.—13.s/l.s.	15s./s.c.
Dunkirk.—14s./l.s.	16s./s.c.
Havre.—16s./6d.l.s.	17s./6d.s.c.
Hull.—14s./l.s.	
Hamburg.—13s./6d.l.s.	15s./6d.s.c.
London.—15s./l.s.	17s./s.c.
Liverpool.—15s. 6d.l.s.	16s./6d.s.c.
Marseilles.—15s./l.s.	16s./s.c.
Genoa.—16s./l.s.	17s./s.c.

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burma Oil Company, Limited's productions:—

Bazar Rates. Delivery charges extra.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins	5	4	0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins.	4	15	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per two tins.	4	6	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per 8 gallons	3	12	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins.	3	11	6
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons	3	1	6
Burmah Wax per pound, 1st quality	0	4	0
Burmah W.X. per pound 2nd quality	0	3	6
Burmah Candles per pound	0	4	0

The following are to-day's quotations for the Standard Oil Company's brands:—

			Rs.	a.	p.	
Snowflake Brand	150°	American	6	0	2	per case
White Rose Brand	150°	„	5	12	2	„ „
Chester Brand	73°	„	5	2	2	„ „
Devois Imp. Brt. Brd	76°	„	5	0	2	„ „
Monkey Brand	125°	„	4	15	2	„ „
White Camelia Brand	125°		4	6	0	„ 2tins
Elephant Bulb Brand	125°		4	6	9	„ „
Do. do.	125°		3	12	0	„ 8tG
Camel	125°		4	6	0	„2 tins

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL REPORT

JUTE MARKET FIRMER.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 5.

In our Exchange Market to-day there is no change from yesterdays closing quotations and not much business is doing, a point lower for bills seems to be available to the middle of January. Government Paper opened for cash at Rs. 95-6 and closed at Rs. 95-7. The Share Market is not quite so active as it was yesterday, but rates are well maintained. In the Market for raw jute Pucca Bales are again firmer with a fair amount of business doing at full rates, Rs. 85-8 has been done and later Rs. 86 and there are buyers at this. Kutcha Bales, especially fine quality, are firm with an advancing tendency. (Jute Shares) Alliance (ord.) Rs. 127 and Rs. 128; Alliance (pref.) Rs. 9-5; Barnagore (ord.) Rs. 77; Hooghly (ord.) Rs. 8; Hooghly (pref.) Rs. 8; Kanknarrah (ord.) Rs. 187; Kelvin (ord.) Rs. 107 and Rs. 108; Kelvin (pref.) Rs. 101; Naihati (ord.) Rs. 105.

There was less activity in the Market for coal shares to-day with buyers rather holding off and sellers inclined to accept lower prices. A fair volume of business was reported by the evening in these securities. The following transactions were reported:—(Coal Shares) Baraboni Rs. 13-10; Bengal Giridih Rs. 11; Bhalgora Rs. 23-8 and Rs. 23-4; Bhaskajuri Rs. 18-12; Bhulanbararee Rs. 17-12; Bhusick Rs. 17; Huntoodih Rs. 14-4; Katras Jhawiah Rs. 90-4; Kuardi Rs. 16-4; Mucheridas Rs. 3, 3-8 and 3-12; Nodiha Rs. 56 and 57; Raneegunge Rs. 20-12; Satpukuria, Asansol Rs. 9 and 9-2; Seebpore Rs. 31-4 and Rs. 31-8; Singaran "B" Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 4; Teetulmuri Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 8-12.

PRESENTATION TO A MARATHI ACTOR.

On Thursday night an interesting function was performed in the rooms of the Trinity Club, Girgaum. Mr. Narayen Rao Rajhansa more popularly known as "Bhalgandharva" the star actor and songster of the Gandharva Natak Mandali, the well-known new Marathi Dramatic Company, was presented with a silver cup by the members of the Trinity Club in appreciation of Mr. Rajhansa's unrivalled gifts and his long services to the cause of the advancement of the historic and musical arts in Mahrashtra. Dr. Murkute occupied the chair at the presentation ceremony. Mr. Yeshwantrao Mangaokar, in a few preliminary remarks, eulogised the splendid abilities of Mr. Bhalgandharva and remarked that he deserved every encouragement. It was a source of gratification to all that the Gandharva Natak Mandali had been able to secure the permanent and distinguished patronage of H. H. The Maharaja Sayaji Rao Gaikwar of Baroda. Dr. Murkute also dwelt on the unique services of Mr. Bhalgandharva to the Marathi stage. Mr. Nana Hardikar on behalf of Mr. Bhalgandarva suitably thanked the members of the Club for their handsome present and kinds words. The assembly dispersed after the distribution of pan and light refreshments.

THE VICEROY AT ALWAR.

STRIKING SPEECH AT STATE BANQUET.

CLOSER TIES WITH RULING PRINCES.

NEED FOR RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 5.

His Excellency the Viceroy attended a review yesterday morning of His Highness the Maharajah of Alwar's Imperial Service Troops which comprise a regiment of Lancers and a regiment of Infantry.

His Excellency who was on horseback was accompanied by His Highness, Colonel Watson and staff, while Lady Hardinge watched the review from underneath a shamiana.

The turnout and drill of the troops was excellent and His Excellency especially complimented His Highness on the marching of the Infantry Battalion.

After breakfast the Viceroy accompanied by His Highness motored out about four miles from the palace to shoot black buck and succeeded in securing three. The best head measured 27 inches.

Owing to heavy rain the garden party which was to have taken place in the afternoon was abandoned, but Their Excellencies walked about the grounds and were shown His Highness's dancing horses and two fighting rams.

A state banquet took place at 8 p.m., in the City Palace which was brilliantly illuminated in spite of the rain which continued to fall all the time.

At the conclusion of the dinner, His Highness in an eloquent and well delivered speech proposed the health of Their Excellencies.

VICEROY AND RULING CHIEFS.

In the course of his reply to the toast proposed by His Highness the Maharajah of Alwar, His Excellency the Viceroy said:—Your Highness has referred in graceful language to your recent visit to me at the seat of Government and I need hardly say that it always gives me the warmest pleasure to receive as my guests members of the great family of the Ruling Chiefs of India who share with me and my Government and the Governments of the various provinces the responsibility of maintaining peace and order and justice throughout this great peninsula and of guiding the destinies and fostering the happiness and prosperity of its peoples. I value such visits not only on account of the opportunities for the interchange of ideas and the mutual appreciation of one another's point of view, though that, from a political aspect, has tremendous advantages, but also because it has enabled me to increase so widely my circle of personal friends. Your Highness's appreciative reference to my policy towards the Native States and their Rulers has given me particular pleasure.

Ever since I came to India, it has been my constant and earnest endeavour to acquaint myself with the traditions, feelings and aspirations of the Ruling Chiefs, to cultivate with them terms of personal friendship and to bring closer the ties of loyalty and affection that unite the princes of India to the British Crown. I am glad, indeed, to learn from His Highness's lips that this endeavour has not been in vain and I can assure Your Highness that, should you personally be in any doubt or difficulty with reference to the administration of your State or any other matter, you may always count on me and my officers to do our utmost to find a satisfactory solution, since you and I and they are all working for a common end, the welfare of India and the happiness of its peoples.

IMPORTANCE OF RELIGION.

When Lord Minto visited Alwar in 1909, Your Highness emphasised the importance of religious and moral education and His Excellency spoke of the special opportunities possessed by an Indian ruler. It cannot be disputed that in the training of the young moral instruction is almost powerless without the sanction of religion. In this respect Your Highness is free from many of the difficulties which hamper us in British India and Your Highness has made wise use of these favourable conditions by making religious and moral education compulsory in the State Schools. I earnestly hope that the seeds now being sown will bear fruit in the shape of sturdy, loyal, and god-fearing men.

GALLANT MILITARY FORCE.

This morning I had the pleasure of inspecting Your Highness's Military Force and am able to bear personal testimony to their excellence and military bearing. Your Infantry has the reputation of being the best drilled regiment in India and I can well believe it. I had the pleasure of seeing the Alwar Infantry at the divisional manoeuvres at Delhi, last year, and I know that they won commendation from the G. O. C. 7th Division for their good work, discipline and dash. The Imperial Service Lancers also presented an admirable appearance at the parade this morning. I may remind my audience that the Imperial Service Troops of Alwar have given proof in the past of their efficiency on active service and I have, no doubt, should occasion arise, will be ready and eager to do so again, thus carrying on the tradition initiated 110 years ago when Rao Raja Bakhtawar Singh first sent troops to co-operate with Lord Lake during the Maratha War.

I will no longer detain you, but before I sit down I ask you, ladies and gentlemen, to drink with me to the continued prosperity of the Alwar State and to the long life, health and happiness of our generous and enlightened host, His Highness the Maharaja Sir Jey Singh Bahadur.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR CINEMA.

After the highly "classical" programme at the Excelsior for the past two weeks, a change is made to a more varied selection, and whatever else may be said nobody can complain of lack of variety in the list of features in the new programme. The central piece is a melodrama called "O. H. M. S.", which tells us a story of diplomatic life and the exploits of a spy and a British officer who nearly became his victim. The scenario of the play was awarded the gold medal in the recent competion at the Cinema exhibition in London, so that there can be no doubt as to its quality, while the fact that it is a British film will prove another attraction to many. There are several other films including a comedy in which the invaluable M. Prince appears, and another farcical adventure of Max, this time as a musician.

Little Zola, the new comedian, had not much chance last week owing to the length of the "germinal" film, but what there was of him was very good, and this week he will appear in a new selection, and will have more time on the stage, so that there is sure to be abundance of laughter at the Excelsior this week.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

A good dramatic feature is presented at the America-India Cinema this week in the big star-film entitled "At the Foot of the Scaffold." Many cases have occurred in which unfortunate persons have become the victims of circumstantial evidence and have suffered the utmost penalty of the law for crimes of which they were entirely innocent. In this film we have a similar story, in which the hero is sentenced to death on a charge of murder and it is almost by a miracle that he escapes from the gallows just at the very last moment. It is a story that will not fail to arrest the attention on account of its deep pathos and intense human interest.

The comic selection this week is especially good. Another feature is a series of coloured pictures designed from the well-known painting by Lomax, entitled "The Elopement."

On Monday next there is to be a special performance in aid of the Fund for Indians in South Africa.

TRAITOR IN THE CAMP.

WHY THE PORTUGUESE REVOLT FAILED.

STORY OF ROYALIST SPY.

A picturesque story—which differs somewhat, however, from the account recently published—of the cause of the failure of the Portuguese revolt, is told in the Lisbon "Seculo," and was published in mail week by the "Mail" from its correspondent in Lisbon.

According to this account the Royalist rising last month was frustrated by a single spy. A man named Homero Lencastre, who had never professed strong Republican tendencies and who was well known in Oporto as a cycle agent, was chosen by the police.

He agreed to ingratiate himself in Royalist circles, and for the last six months, step by step, he made his way until the Royalist exiles in England, Spain, and France, as well as the conspirators in Portugal, looked on him as one of their most valuable agents.

Lencastre helped to smuggle large quantities of arms into Portugal, himself choosing the best hiding-places. He brought important correspondence from Royalists abroad to those in Portugal, and vice versa, as well as large sums of money.

POLICE INFORMED OF EVERY MOVE

Meanwhile the chief of the Oporto police Senhor Scevola, was kept informed of ever move. The last and most difficult venture of the Royalists was to effect the secret entry into Portugal of the two exiled Royalist leaders—Captain Azevedo Coutinho, the naval leader, into Lisbon; and Count Mangualde, the artillery captain and military leader, into Oporto.

This Lencastre offered to do. When the moment came he conducted Count Mangualde safely to Oporto, placing him in hiding. But he informed the police, who immediately had the house watched.

The spy then returned to Spain to fetch Catpain Coutinho. Lencastre brought the Royalist leader to Lisbon, where he was hidden by friends. The police and the Carbonarios were at once informed where he was.

LEADER'S ESCAPE.

The final escape of Captain Coutinho after the attempt at a rising was due to suspicion being at last aroused among the Royalists by the seizure of a quantity of arms on the estate of a nobleman in Oporto. These arms had been hidden by Lencastre himself, and only he and the proprietor of the estate knew where they were.

The spy acquired all details of the Royalists' plans and their names. This enabled the Republican Government to arrest the conspirators and so frustrate the movement at the last moment.

BAND AT VICTORIA GARDENS.

By kind permission of Col. W. R. Marshall and Officers, the Band of the Sherwood Foresters under the direction of Mr. A. H. Devsall will play a programme of music at the Victoria Gardens this evening commencing at 5-30 p.m.

Marche ... "Greetings from Egypt" ... Tobisch.
Overture ..... "Semiramide" ..... Rossini.
Mazurka ..... "La Czarine" ..... Ganne.
Grand Selection ..... "Faust" ..... Gounod.
Valse ..... "Luxembourg" ..... Lehar.
Hungarian Rhapsody ..... "No. I" ..... Liszt.
Melodies (from) "The Duchess of Dantzic" ..... Caryll.

A. E. S'S OLD BOYS' UNION.

The Tenth (10th) monthly meeting of the Union will be held in the premises of the A. E. S's. High School, Girgaum, on Sunday 7th instant at 5 p.m. (S. T.) Members are cordially invited to attend.

NOVELIST'S PLEA FOR THE BLACK ARTS.

MR. O. MADOX HUEFFER DEFENDS "THE WITCH."

In a letter inspired by the new play at the St. James's Theatre, Mr. Oliver Madox Hueffer, the novelist, through the medium of "The Times," enters a plea for the witch, having, as he says, devoted much time to the study of witchcraft and its history.

Few things in human history would be more regrettable, urges Mr. Hueffer, than the total abolition of belief in witchcraft and black magic, one of the few ideas which have ever effectually added colour to the drab realities of our everyday life. That it will ever take place, though you build county council schools at every corner, I for one do not believe.

You have only to read the advertisement pages of the cheaper magazines—here and in America—to realise that belief in the various arts practised by old-time witches is still potent to draw money from the public pocket. Alchemists, astrologers, mind-curers, and the like are all represented, and are all no more than old witches under new titles—"professors" for the most part, generally hailing from Chicago.

The writer says he has himself known at least half-a-dozen witches of the older school in actual and profitable practice.

One I remember very well was a coloured woman living in North Carolina. When I knew her she was aged 105, and was the mother of a Baptist minister, who was extremely proud of her prowess in the arts magical. I once lived, in Florence, in the same house with a witch—her name was Margherita, and for all I know she lives there still—whose name was known and feared throughout half Tuscany. When I lived in Essex I used to buy very excellent mushroom ketchup from another witch, also of high local repute.

ADVANTAGES OF THE AGE.

Unimaginative people are proud that they live in "an age of enlightenment." Did they but realise it, declares Mr. Hueffer, the age of witchcraft had very great advantages. Of the witch herself, he says she was:—

emphatically a person to be envied. She had—what other women at all times have wished above all else—power. She was the ally and intimate friend of the second most powerful potentate in the universe. That she believed in her own powers is a fact undeniable, and in so believing she believed also that she would in due course reap the reward promised her by her friend and partner, the Devil. To be burnt alive was, it is true, an unfortunate incident, which generally overtook her, but the pain lasted only a very short time compared with the long years of diabolical enjoyment which preceded it.

As for the general public, it also, urges Mr. Hueffer, reaped many advantages from its belief in black magic. To-day, when things go wrong with us—if we get gout, or our young lady refuse to fall in love with us we know that we have no one to blame but ourselves.

Our happier forefathers might believe that their wrongs were quite unmerited, were due to the machinations of some enemy, and might be righted by a small payemnt to whatever white witch acted as family practitioner. To-day if we have an incurable disease we know that we are beyond the hope of cure. Our ancestors knew that there was no disease so incurable but magic could cure it—and by the very fact of their belief went half-way towards curing themselves. To-day if we have a grudge against a man we can only punish him through the legal process—a slow and expensive method. Our ancestors gave a witch five groats or so, and the enemy might be expected to die any of half-a-dozen horrid deaths—according to the amount paid. Or if he did not we had at least the satisfaction of believing that he was going to.

If witchcraft be not dead, it is at least sadly out of favour with us. As one who has long hoped for it a new lease of life, concludes the writer, I am grateful to the author of "The Witch" for leading the way towards what may be a renascence of the black arts.

ARRIVALS FROM HOME.

The Ellerman Line s. s. Trafford Hall, Commander J. M. Main, which left Liverpool on the 13th November with the following passengers is due to arrive in Bombay at about 10 a.m. on the 8th instant when her passengers will be landed at the Ballard Pier at about 11-30 a.m.:—

LIVERPOOL TO PORT SAID.

Sharp, Mrs. W.

LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY.

Balfour, Miss; Beveridge, Mr. R.; Bosworth, Miss G.; Bowen, Mr. J. Leonard; Chase, Miss; Crawford, Mrs. B.; Darley, Mr. R. L.; Duke, Miss; Fisher, Mr. F. H.; Foster, Mrs.; Foy, Mr. E., Senr.; Foy, Mr. E. R.; Foy, Mrs.; Frohnert, Miss M. V.; Gawthorne, Miss I. M.; Goldsmith, Mrs.; Gretton, Mrs. and infant; Gretton, Miss; Hartree, Miss K.; Hartle, Mr. W. J.; Hartle, Mrs.; Herapath, Mrs. M. E.; Herron, Miss C. B.; Hodgson, Miss G.; Hodgson, Miss D.; Ireland, Mr. H. U.; Jollye, Miss M. M.; Beacroft, Mr. G.; Beacroft, Mrs., child and nurse; Menteth, Miss A. Stuart; Nash, Mr. H. Frazer; Newman, Mr. C. H. A.; Randall, Mrs.; Rawlins, Mr. H. W.; Rawlins, Mrs.; Sanders, Mrs. H. C.; Constance, Sister Mary; Marry, Sister Eleanor; Stapledon, Mrs., infant and nurse; Trotter, Mr. Hugh; Wales, Mrs. J. S. G., 2 children and nurse; Wood-Smith, Miss M.

LIVERPOOL TO KARACHI.

Burlton, Lieut.-Col. R.; Burlton, Mrs.; Clayton, Mr. F.; Clayton, Mrs. F., infant and nurse.

NAPLES TO BOMBAY.

Ahuja, Mr. S. N.; Berrie, Mr. W. C.; Berrie, Mrs.; Ginn, Miss; Jones, Mrs. Leslie; Lambert, Mrs. S.; M'Leod, Mr. N. C.; Minnikin, Mr. G. G.; Minnikin, Mrs.; Nath, Mr. D.; Perreau, Major G. A.; Plowden, Mr. P.; Portlock, Mrs. F.; Pritchard, Mr. L. E.

NAPLES TO KARACHI.

Bashett, Miss E.; Benn, Col. R.; Benn, Mrs.; Cocks, Mrs. G. A. and infant; Dinshaw, Mr. Eduljee, C.I.E. and attendant; Lumsden, Mr. E. S.; Lumsden, Mrs.

BOMBAY PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Mr. K. Natarajan, B.A., Editor, the "Indian Social Reformer," will conduct the weekly Divine Service at the local Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, to-morrow at 5-30 p.m.

What Else?

Of the Products of
The Mysore Tannery, Ld.
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SUNDARRAO NARAYAN & Co.

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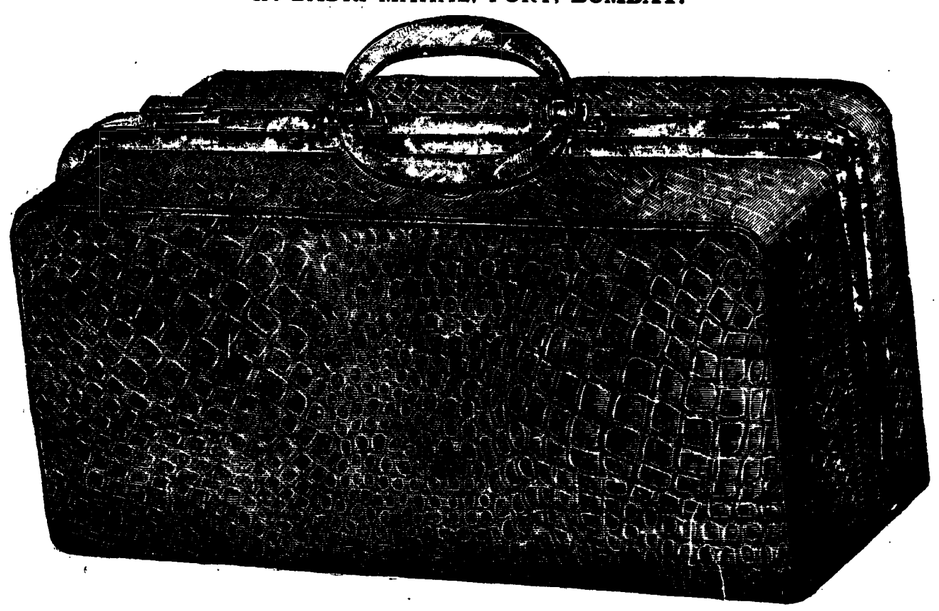

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(PLEASE DON'T DELAY OR YOU'LL MISS IT AS THERE IS ONLY ONE CARD OF EACH VARIETY.)
6 CARDS FREE to a purchaser of over two rupees.

GENUINE CARBONS
COMPLETE COLLECTION OF
GALLERY SUBJECTS.
MOST SUITABLE FOR GIFTS OF THE SEASON.
COMPLETE WITH DECENT FRAMES
Rs. 8 AND UPWARDS.
Size about 18 in. by 24 in.

PREMIER ART SALON,
NAVSARI BUILDING,
Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

MANCHESTER COTTON PIECE-GOODS' & YARN MARKET REPORT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Dec. 5.

This week, our Market has continued showing a weaker tendency. Healthy retail inquiry, which a fortnight back was pretty healthy, is not visible, and the absence is keenly felt. The difficulties which Bombay has been experiencing, are augmenting and there are little expectations of a speedy attainmnt of normal conditions. The Manchester Market reflects an easier tone, and particularly in fine goods made of Egyptian yarns. Manufacturers of these, who were very firm in their quotations, are now approachable at easier prices. Engagements in general are getting lighter and earlier deliveries in several styles are possible.

The burning down of the Lakhmidas Market places another problem before us. The goods burnt down were not fully insured,—another misfortune for the unfortunate merchants. Experience is the best master and a large number of the dealers from the Moolji Jaetha Market, hitherto regardless of the risk, have been anxious to insure their interest. They realized for the first time, that this was a difficult task, as the best of the Insurance Companies were not very anxious to insure goods in the Moolji Jaetha Market, on the grounds that their limits were full, and as reports say the position of the Market was not considered so safe in case of an emergency. One cannot help regretting that in spite of the great importance of this Market, it is said, first class measures have not been adopted to safeguard the same against fire. The proprietors are certainly very weathy and reasonable merchants and a representation of the dealers in the Market on the subject, would, we dare say, be favourably treated. We believe the Bombay Native Piecegoods Merchants' Association, so anxious for the wellfare of their members, ought to have attended to this matter, let us hope they will take up the question in the near future. It is really strange that no advantage as yet has been taken of the new Market,—the Goculdas Morarji Market on the Kalbadevi Road; stranger still that some of the dealers of the Lakhmidas Market ever after the last catastrope avoided the new Market and have thought it wise to establish themselves, even temporarily in out of way centres. The proprietors of this Market surely deserve encouragement for all that they have done in building up so splendid and safe a structure and we believe the Bombay Piecegoods Merchants, unhappily, for reasons of their own, have up to now avoided taking advantage of the splendid opportunity before them. We wish in the near future, this Market will be utilised as it deserves.

In Greys we have nothing of importance to report. Desolutary inquiry, will never help this big style. In Whites a quiet tone prevails, retail inquiry being discouraging. A few sales in 27 inches 18 yards, 16 by 14 counts Nansooks, as also in low counts Nansooks of the same dimension are reported. Several clearances have been effected in 39 to 42 inches, 20 yards Mulls, both Glasgow and Manchester fine qualities. The Bazaar price of a staple quality of a well-known European House in 39 inches 20 yards fine Mulls, has again dropped from Rs. 4 to Rs. 3-14-6 a piece i.e. by nearly 1½ anna a piece. The tendency is for a further decline, this being brought about by the fact that a bazaar dealer who cornered the style, is not in a position to hold against adverse circumstances and is forcing sales to unload his holdings. Thus the expectations of an advance in this quality have not been realized. A sundry native house is said to be offering a small lot of 68 inches, 19 yards fine Mulls "Blue and Gold Heading" for shipment December at 18s. ex-duty. In Prints we have again small clearance to report. We hear, a European House has sold 80 cases Chocolate Serges, original printing at 3 7-16 shipment January-February, whilst they are still said to have an unsold stock of a few cases. As for Para Reds 20 by 28 yards, stocks are accumulating, and we hear about 200 cases have been recently sold by an Inlenture at Rs. 3-4-0, a piece less the usual discount. Pink Grounds are moving slowly and about 75 cases are said to be still with a Native House, who are ready to part with the whole lot, even at a loss, but they have not been yet successful. Dhooties continue selling well and we hear some small parcels in running qualities have been further backed. In some cases owing to May-June shipments business has not been possible. Steady inquiry in fancies continue, retail demand being remunerative. Arrivals in these are few and a sharp demand would tend to better margins.

Yarn.—The Market continues to be quiet. We hear 2/40 Grey has been booked at 12 7/8 December-January, offers at 12¾ reported being not possible. Small lots of 30s. Water and 40s. Mule in standard, tickets have been booked, Grey warps are said to have resulted in buiness at 6/3. A big European House is reported as holding a lot in these, which they are offering at the above price.

DEATH FROM BURNS.

An inquest was held at the morgue yesterday by Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, on the dead body of Chunilal Goubhai, a Hindu aged thirty years. It appears that the accused was frying bhajyas when some oil fell into the fire a which blazed up and seriously burnt him all over his hands and back. He was taken to the G. T. Hospital where he died yesterday. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 5th December 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Local rain has fallen in the east Punjab; Sirsa has had 0.68". Skies are heavily clouded in the east Punjab and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual at Delhi. Temperature is normal in the extreme north; over the rest of the division it is in defect during the day but in excess at night.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi records 0.37" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in excess, more especially at night.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been general in Rajputana; Bikaner has had 0.70", Jaipur 0.85", Ajmer 2.23" and Kotah 0.52". Skies are moderately clouded in Rajputana and clear or lightly clouded in Sind. The air is drier than usual at Karachi and damper elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect over the whole division; night temperature is in excess in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore records 0.17" of rain. Skies are clear in Gujarat and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess. Temperature is generally in defect in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general. Jubbulpore has had 0.29", Hoshangabad 0.41", Akola 0.37", Amraoti 0.97", Nagpur 0.26" and Chanda 0.20". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual. Night temperature is in excess over the whole division; day temperature is also above normal in the north-eastern and extreme eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear at Bombay and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Minimum temperature is in excess except at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is generally damper than usual. Night temperature is in excess.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has decreased considerably in the south of the Peninsula, Negapatam being the only station reporting precipitation of importance. The depression over south Rajputana and the adjacent parts of west Central India and of Gujarat has caused widespread rain in Rajputana, nearly general rain in the Central Province and local rain in the east Punjab, west Central Indi and the extreme western districts of the United Provinces. It has extended slightly eastwards but has decreased much in intensity.

Local rain is likely in east Rajputana, the United and the Central Provinces and some showers in west Central India, the east Punjab, the Bombay Deccan and on the south Coromandel coast.

Erratum.—In the summary for yesterday under "General remarks," for "nearly general rain has fallen in Sind and local rain in the east Rajputana" read "nearly general rain has fallen in Sind and west Rajputana and local rain in the east Punjab."

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. ON FIRDAY, the 5th of December 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Hum dity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Dec. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Dec. to date. Above.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Dec. to date. Below.
PERSIAN-AREA—							
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (2nd)	70.8	57.5	66	..	2.01	..	0.10
Jask	76.3	62.8	69	..	0.77	..	0.27
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (2nd)	79.3	64.6	55	..	0.00	..	0.41
PUNJAB—							
Multan	72.3	53.5	59	..	0.08	..	0.00
Rawalpindi	72.4	35.6	64	..	0.11	..	0.17
Lahore	71.9	48.2	73	..	0.00	..	0.09
Sirsa	68.3	55.0	75	0.58	0.65	..	0.59
Ambala	67.5	52.9	72	..	0.00	..	0.25
Delhi	69.5	55.8	82	0.04	0.18	..	0.08
UNITED PROVINCES—							
Agra	83.5	60.0	75	0.01	0.03	..	0.04
Mainpuri	83.3	61.6	78	..	0.01	..	0.16
Jhansi	80.6	63.0	80	0.37	0.37	..	0.24
Cawnpore	81.6	60.0	91	..	0.02	..	0.32
Allahabad	85.6	64.0	79	..	0.03	..	0.28
SIND AND RAJPUTANA							
Jacobad	67.6	47.3	90	..	1.30	..	1.21
Karachi	73.5	59.5	51	..	0.17	..	0.12
Ajmer	73.6	57.7	77	2.23	2.23	..	2.04
Jaipore	68.2	56.1	87	0.85	0.85	..	0.70
Kotah	78.6	59.6	84	0.52	0.90	..	0.88
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—							
Bhuj	71.0	55.0	84	..	0.03	..	0.07
Dwarka	70.8	59.7	81	..	0.00	..	0.00
Veraval	76.6	57.3	74	..	0.00	..	0.29
Rajkot	74.6	48.3	81	..	0.00	..	0.23
Bhavnagar Para	83.0	52.8	71	..	0.00	..	0.20
Surat	83.4	58.6	79	..	0.00	..	0.12
Ahmedabad	81.1	55.7	69	..	0.00	..	0.16
Deesa	81.3	52.4	84	..	0.01	..	0.11
Neemuch	81.9	50.0	63	..	0.04	..	0.11
Indore	79.6	59.1	83	0.17	0.18	..	0.16
CENTRAL PROVINCES—							
Jubbulpore	82.8	61.8	87	0.29	0.30	..	0.13
Saugor	82.3	59.6	69	..	0.00	..	0.43
Hoshangabad	85.6	60.4	92	0.41	0.41	..	0.02
Khandwa	87.2	61.6	92	..	0.00	..	0.39
Akola	86.7	62.5	86	0.37	0.38	..	0.05
Amraoti	82.8	62.3	96	0.97	0.97	..	0.46
Nagpur	84.6	62.8	86	0.26	0.26	..	0.43
Chanda	81.0	64.5	93	0.20	0.20	..	0.57
Raipur	84.7	57.6	71	..	0.20	..	0.22
KONKAN—							
Bombay	82.9	69.3	62	..	..	..	0.38
Ratnagiri	87.3	71.9	56	..	..	..	0.46
Mormugao	85.0	75.7	91	..	..	..	0.97
Karwar	88.2	74.0	88	..	..	..	1.69
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDRABAD—							
Malegaon	86.4	63.1	84	0.06	0.06	..	0.33
Ahmednagar	84.6	63.0	90	0.09	0.09	..	0.44
Poona	87.0	66.3	59	..	..	..	0.85
Sholapur	88.3	68.6	72	..	0.01	..	0.92
Bijapur	84.2	68.3	81	..	0.14	..	0.79
Belgaum	80.8	66.0	85	..	0.82	..	0.71
Aurangabad	85.4	65.0	89	..	0.00	..	0.51
Nizamabad (Indur)	87.9	65.7	84	..	0.00	..	0.68
Hyderabad	75.8	66.7	87	..	0.00	..	0.93
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—							
Mangalore	86.3	76.3	78	..	0.93	..	1.97
Calicut	86.8	73.6	86	0.01	4.67	..	0.31
Cochin	91.7	75.7	75	..	2.98	..	2.81
Colombo	87.5	75.0	93	0.63	17.62	..	4.48
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—							
Masulipatam	78.4	70.2	77	..	..	..	5.35
Bellary	84.0	70.3	84	..	..	..	2.04
Cuddapah	87.0	68.5	78	..	1.11	..	2.25
Madras	93.6	75.5	98	0.04	25.28	..	11.19
Bangalore	77.8	63.2	85	0.07	0.30	..	2.61
Coimbatore	83.4	71.3	89	0.07	4.45	..	1.02
Trichinopoly	84.6	72.3	87	0.03	7.86	..	2.50
Negapatam	84.7	73.2	91	0.25	48.66	..	20.99

RUN OVER BY A CARRIAGE.

Yesterday morning whilst Bala Luximan was unloading crates from a mineral water cart outside the Railway Hotel on Charni Road he was accidentally knocked down and run over by the carriage of Mr. Cowasji Adenwalla and sustained internal injuries. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

DOCK LABOURERS BADLY INJURED.

Sitaram Gopal and Bapoo Yesso, both dock labourers were employed at the Prince's Docks examining a stack of sugar bags when a portion of the stack collapsed, burying the men beneath it. They were extricated by their fellow men when it was discovered that they had both sustained serious injuries. They were removed to the G. T. Hospital for treatment.

MOTHER FORSAKES HER INFANT CHILD.

On the night of the 3rd instant, the cries of an infant child were heard coming from a chawl on DeLisle Road. On entering the house a newly born male child was seen lying on the floor in the lavatory of the chawl apparently forsaken by his parents. The child was removed to the Bai Motlibai Hospital but died on Thursday night. Medical evidence led to show that the infant's death was due to natural causes by premature birth and exposure. The child's mother is one Amibai, and she has been placed on trial before Mr. G. B. Khatrej at Mazagon.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 5.

The disturbance of yesterday in North-West India has moved slowly eastwards and rainfall is reported from a large area in Rajputana and central parts of the country. The chief falls are Ajmere, two inches; Amraoti and Parbhani, one; Bikaner, Jaipur and Hoshangabad, three-quarters; Sirsa, Kotah, half; Jhansi, Akola, Jubbulpore, Nagpur, Chanda, Pachmarhi, a quarter. Another disturbance appears to be approaching through Persia. The rainfall has decreased in the South Peninsula.

Forecast:—Extension eastwards of the area of rainfall into North-East India, the east of the United Provinces with a decrease in Rajputana.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,

BOMBAY 4th December 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	nches.	29.942
Temperature of Air	degrees.	77.1
Wet Bulb Thermomether	„ ..	70.0
Dew point	„ ..	64.7
Relative humidity of Air	..	0.71
Extent of couldy sky (the whole sky cloud-10)		4.2
Maximum temperature of Air	degrees.	82.9
Maximum do do.	„	72.3
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		
.. .. ..	WNW, NW. NE, NW, NNW, N	
Movement of Wind .. do.		154

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8.45 a.m., Standard Time on the 5th December, was 30.157 inches

For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer as to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the screw at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readi ng should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tide in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince-Dock Sill.

1913	High Water				Depth on sill.	
Day of week	Day of month	Bombay Mean Time			ft.	in
	December	h.	m.			
Satur.	6	m	4	53	25	6
			6	10 a	23	3
Sun.	7	m	5	43	25	2
			7	31 a	23	10
Mon.	8	m	6	40	25	.
			8	30 a	24	9
Tues.	9	m	7	33	25	1
			9	15 a	25	9
Wed.	10	m	8	22	25	4
			9	55 a	25	8
Thurs.	11	m	9	9	25	7
			10	33 a	27	7

1913	Low Water				Depth on sill.	
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.			ft.	in
	December	h.	m.			
Satur	6		6	20 a	20	2
Sun.	7		11	20 a	20	9
			1	7 a	19	10
Mon	8	m	0	49	21	7
			1	45 a	18	7
Tues.	9	m	1	55	21	5
			2	20 a	17	11
Wed.	10		2	49	21	1
			3	54 a	17	3
Thurs	11	m	3	36	20	9
			3	28 a	16	

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

December.	Sunrise.	Sunset
6. (Satur.)	6h. 58m.	6h. 1m.
7. (Sun.)	6h. 59m.	6h. 1m.
8 (Tues.)	6h. 59m.	6h. 1m.
9. Mon.)	6h. 7m.	6h. 2m.
10 (Wed.)	6h. 57m.	6h. 0m.
11. (Thurs)	7h. 1m.	6h. 2m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

Last Quarter.	Nov.	21th	1h 26.5m	P.N.
New Moon.	Nov.	28th	7h 11.2m	A.M.
First Quarter.	Dec.	5th	8h 29.7m.	P.M.
Full Moon.		13th	8h 30.3m.	P.M.

Latest Creation of V. Rigaud Paris, Perfumer to the Courts o Spain, Russia, Holland, etc.

LOVE IN A DREAM

Perfume, a most unique and delicate perfume from Flowers of France; highly concentrated. One drop of this sweet scent represents the fragrance of a basket of fresh flowers. Adopted by fashionable and aristocratic ladies.

Lavender Water—With musk. Made of best Alps lavender and genuine Tonkin. Always the best. See white label and sprinkler and the guarantee of the

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BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT.

LOVE GROVE PUMPING STATION.

REMOVAL STRONGLY URGED.

RECLAMATION A QUESTION OF FINANCE.

The Bombay Development Committee again met yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill presiding, when the witnesses examined were Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Commissioner of Police, and Mr. J. F. Watson, Improvement Trust Engineer.

The Commissioners present, besides the chairman, were the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta; the Hon. Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola; the Hon. Mr. F. L. Sprott; Sir Bhalchandra Krishna; Mr. Kissan and Mr. Wittet.

Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Commissioner of Police, examined by the Chairman, said: He thought the suggested north and south communications would be sufficient, so also he thought, would be the proposed east and west roads. It would be a good thing to have a road connecting Ballard Road with Hornby Road, which was the chief centre of business now. This should be a wider road than the Church Gate Street. It would be a good thing, to have new industries especially offensive ones, located in the north of the island as far as possible. He did not think these new industries if located there would have any difficulty in securing labour as the labourers mostly came from one and the same place and they could possibly have no objection to live in Salsette. The wealthy classes would in the near future migrate somewhere in the west of the island, especially at Mahim, provided the Love Grove Station were removed from its present location. No additional road would on this account be required. The less wealthy classes would probably go to live near Dadar and Matunga. If additional space for Government offices was required, it might be necessary to reclaim to that extent. A general scheme of reclamation was a question of finance.

Examined by Sir P. M. Mehta, the witness said the question of the migration of the different classes in the future was more or less a speculative one. Different communities liked to congregate in one particular locality. It would be a good thing to get the labourers, who at present distributed in the city after their working hours were over, to live somewhere in the north of the island. If this were done, it would take a little longer than usual to get temporary workers in the event of a strike, but it would be possible to get them from the north of the island. He remembered that the scheme of the improvement of Fort north so often suggested by the Corporation was not taken up by the Improvement Trust on account of the prohibitive character of the cost, and similarly a road connecting Hornby and Ballard roads might be a costly affair, but there must be another road besides the Church Gate Street. The Queen's Road was never blocked up in the way in which the London streets were blocked up. From 6 to 8 p.m. it was rather crowded but there never occurred a stoppage as so often happened in London. If there was to be a widening of the road it should be on the eastern side but there would be great difficulty with regard to the burial grounds.

LOVE GROVE STATION.

The witness further said the Corporation had pressed Government very much to remove the Love Grove Pumping Station but the latter had not seen their way to remove it south owing to military or other reasons.

He thought the station must be removed irrespective of all cost. He knew the experts' opinion that the outfall should be towards the south as the natural gradient of the island was in that direction. He did not think the Cotton Green would be an objectionable site for the Hospital. He agreed with Sir Pherozeshah that it was a pity the Wellington mews should have been dumped on a beautiful site, which could have been utilised for some of the Government offices. The stables should have been in a back street. As to the use of motor buses, he would like to postpone introducing them in Bombay. In London they had displaced tramcars to a large extent but the latter still ran there. Tramcars took a longer time but they were safer.

Replying to the Hon. Mr. Sprott, the witness said an overhead railway from Sandhurst Bridge, to near the Old General Post Office would be an ungainly sight.

Questioned by Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola, the witness said he was in favour of providing recreation grounds in crowded places and if it was not possible to have large grounds they must have small plots. It would be desirable that the trade should contribute to the expenses of communication schemes benefiting the trade.

Replying to Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the witness said that in the future it would be desirable to locate new industries in the north of the island.

Examined by the chairman, the witness said in case the railway lines remained where they were, it would be a good thing to have a road for carriages on the Kennedy Sea Face without disturbing the footpath, and that road might be limited to a certain class of traffic.

TRUST ENGINEER'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. J. F. Watson, Improvement Trust Engineer, examined by the Chairman, said: He would apply the Town Planning Act, not broadcast but to specific areas. He would make the proposed Worli Road at least 80 feet wide. All his recommendations about Mahim and Worli were based on the assumption that the Love Grove Pumping Station would be removed. As to the E. G. Hospital they must have a small hospital near the docks.

Replying to Sir Pherozeshah, the witness said. The site at Marine Lines running along the Queen's Road would be a beautiful site for the E. G. Hospital. The Municipal Building bye-laws compared unfavourably with Improvement Trust bye-laws especially as regarded the open space to be left between buildings. It would be a most equitable and reasonable thing to open up Mahim Improvement Trust would lose. He would agree with Mr. Orr if he did say that if the reclamation scheme were carried out the Improvement Trust would lose. He would not agree with Lord Haldane that colleges should be in the heart and centre of the city.

Questioned by Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola, the witness said the least width of roads should be 40 feet.

Examined by Mr. Wittet, the witness said as regarded the probability of the reclamation having an adverse effect on other land, he did not think altogether new capital would be forthcoming to buy the reclaimed land.

Replying to Sir P. M. Mehta, the witness said he did not know that the Municipality had drafted the bye-laws from time to time under the best expert guidance and advice.

The Committee then adjourned.

MR. WATSON'S WRITTEN STATEMENT.

Mr. Watson in the course of his written statement said:—Probably the most urgent of all requirements in connection with the development of Bombay is the suitable amendment of the Municipal Building Bye-Laws. These must be revised so as to give the Municipality power to prevent buildings being erected on any building Estate, however small, without the previous approval of the Municipality to the Development plan of the building Estate. This approval should only be granted to developments which provide for the orderly erection of buildings on any plots with reference to all the adjoining plots and roads and in the case of larger estates for the proper and orderly provision of estate roads giving access to the buildings on the estate. The Bye-Laws should also be amended so as to prevent building owners erecting buildings which would unduly interfere with buildings on neighbouring properties or which would prevent the inhabitants of the buildings themselves from obtaining a proper and sufficient supply of fresh air and light. It should, in my opinion, be made just as criminal to supply one's tenants with impure air and insufficient light as it is for the dairy-keeper to supply those tenants with impure milk. The next crying need in Bombay is a Town planning scheme in order to prevent the improper development of areas which are at present vacant or only partially populated. As examples of the first, I would mention the areas lying between the two Railways to the north of the Mahim Chord and the area adjoining the Vellard and the race-course and as an example of the second the Mahim works area. Another need is the provision of greater facilities for through traffic. I consider that a Reclamation on the scale at present suggested is distinctly premature for the following reasons:—(a) The estimated financial results of the scheme are, in my opinion, far too sanguine, and cannot possibly be lived upto. (b) It seems to me that not only would such a Reclamation as that proposed hit itself very badly financially but it would also have an adverse effect on the financial position of the Improvement Trust, and would prevent its doing as much useful work as it otherwise would; because there must be a more or less definite average amount of capital in Bombay available annually for investment in lands. Supposing we assume that the amount is Rs. 50 lakhs (exclusive of the amount to be spent on buildings to make the land revenue producing). There are three parties in Bombay at present interested in supplying the land for the investment of the abovementioned capital, *viz.*, the Improvement Trust, private owners and the Port Trust; in addition to these, there is salsette claiming a perion of the capital for its development. If now, a fifth party is added claiming, say, 10 lakhs of rupees per annum (which is assuming that the reclamation is sold at the rate of 40 thousand square yards per annum instead of 60 thousand square yards), it is obvious that the other four must lose heavily and the Improvement Trust being the biggest landlord will lose most. (c) It seems to the that before undertaking a fresh reclamation outside the existing boundaries of the island it would be better to reclaim some of the very large areas inside the island which need to be reclaimed in the interest of the sanitary condition of the City.

LOVE GROVE STATION.

Once the Love Grove nuisance is removed—and there seems to me no reason why a satisfactory solution should not be found for this trouble—there should be no difficulty in providing sites for bungalows for the wealthy classes for many years to come, along the western shore from the Vellard to Worli. The question of distance in these days of motor cars may be considered negligible provided properly constructed and sufficient wide roads are provided. The above remarks do not apply to any reclamation made and paid for by the Government for the provision of sites for Government purposes which would not throw land on the public market for sale or lease. I think, if there is to be any removal of public offices or institutions from their present positions it would be preferable to remove the University, the Elphinstone College and the Science College to a new site and to utilise the buildings at present occupied by these Institutions as Government Offices, because it would seem more conducive to the efficient and expeditious transaction of Government business to have the Government Offices as near as possible to the centre of the capital. I am in favour of the provision of Parks and Play grounds wherever cheap land can be obtained, but in the City proper where land is expensive, I think that, apart from the strengthening of the Municipal Bye-Laws with a view to obtain a greater area of open space round individual buildings, the best method of improving the healthiness of the population is by the provision of wide, tree-planted thorougfares, or Boulevards interspersed with Plazzas and Squares.

WEIHGTS AND MEASURES COMMITTEE.

TOUR PROGRAMME.

A Press Note states that the Committee will visit the following places on the dates noted against each and will be prepared to hear the views of any persons desirous of expressing before it any opinion on the subject of its inquiries. It is requested that any persons desirous of appearing before the Committee, and who has not been invited to appear by the district authorities, will intimate such desire to the Collector or Deputy Commissioner of the district in which he wishes that the Committee will examine him, and that he will do this at least four days before the date fixed for the Committee's visit:—

Bombay, Sholapur, December 1st.
Central Provinces, Akola, December 2nd—3rd.
Central Provinces, Nagpur, December 4th—6th.
Central Provinces, Seoni, December 7th—8th.
Central Provinces, Jubbulpore, December 9th—11th.
Central Provinces, Raipur, December 12th—13th. Part of Committee.
Behar and Orisa, Cuttack, December 14th—15th. Part of Committee.
Madras, Cocanada, December 16th—17th; Part of Committee.
Madras, Bezwada, December 18th Part of Committee.
Behar and Orisa, Purulia (Manbhum.) December 12th—13th. Part of Committee.
Bengal, Midnapore, December 15th—16th. Part of Committee.
Madras, Waltair, December 17th—18th. Part of Committee.
Madras, Madras, December 19th—24th.
Madras, Bellary, January 2nd—4th.
Bombay, Hubli, January 5th—6th.
Bangalore City, January 7th.
Madras, Calicut, January 8th—9th.
Madras, Cochin, January 10th—12th.
Madras, Karur, January 14th.
Madras, Trichinoply, January 14th—15th.
Madras, Tuticorin, January 16th.
Madras, Virudupatti, January 17th.
Madras, Madura, January 18th—19th.
Madras, Negapatam, January 20th—21st.
Madras, Panruti, January 22nd.

The Committee has issued to witnesses and others a list of questions copies of which may be obtained by any person desirous of appearing before it from the Collector. It will further be very glad to receive any suggestions on the subject of its inquiries. Further lists of places to be visited will be published from time to time.

Communications for the Committee sent by post should be addressed to the President, Weights and Measures Committee, c/o the Postmaster of Bombay, Nagpur, Madras, Rangoon, Calcutta, Allahabad or Lahore, whichever is nearest to the writer.

The Punjab Hindu Conference at Ambala on the seventh and eighth instant will discuss among other subjects decrease of the Hindu population, amelioration of the condition of depressed classes, and the Sadhu problem as regards minors.

WORLD'S LARGEST WARSHIP.

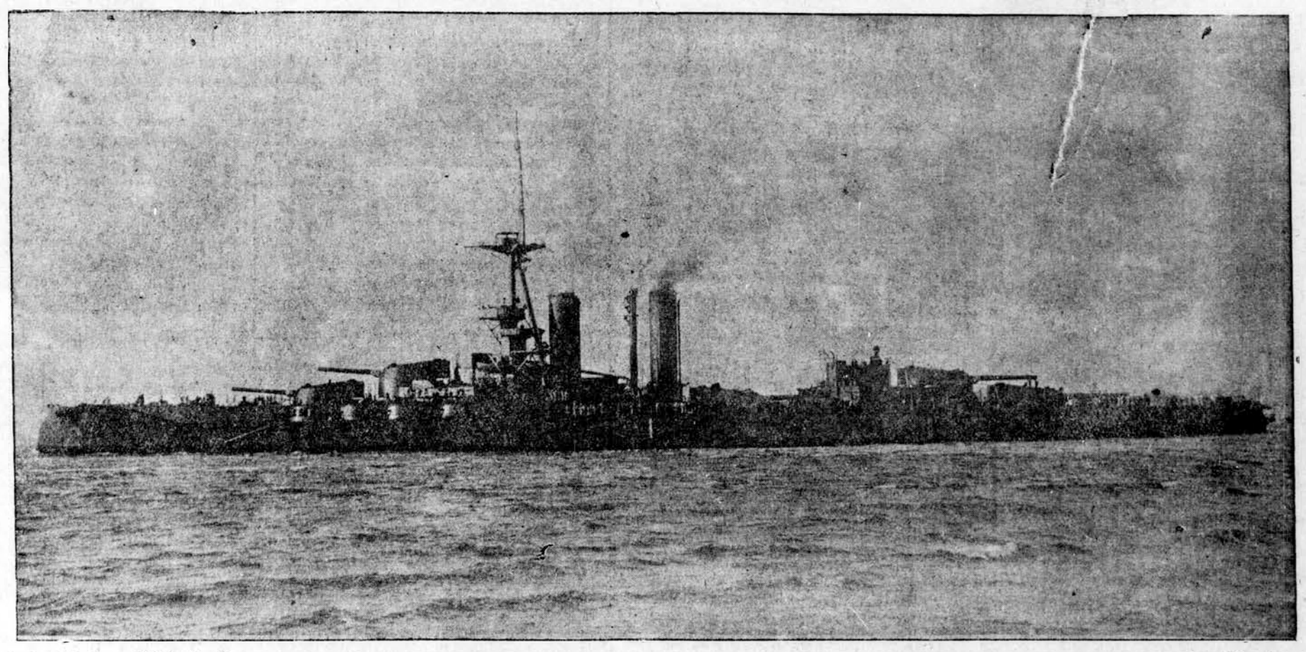

Photo by Stephen Cribb, South sea. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

H. M. S. Iron Duke leaving Portsmouth Harbour for her trials. She is 26,000 tons and cost over three millions sterling.

EGYPTIAN EXPLORATION.

THE OSIREION OF ABYDOS.

WORK OF EXCAVATION TO BE COMPLETED.

At the annual meeting of the Egypt Exploration Fund, held in the rooms of the Royal Society, Burlington House, in mail week, it was announced that arrangements had been made to complete this winter the excavation of the Osireion of Abydos. Results of the greatest importance for Egyptian archaeology and for the history of Egyptian religion are expected from the enterprise. Professor Edouard Naville, on whose advice the excavation was originally undertaken, will again take charge of the operations. Owing to his advancing years it is the last work which he will be able to undertake for the fund. He will be accompanied by Professor Whittemore, who represents the American interest in the Osireion, Mr. A. G. Wainwright, an experienced worker in Egypt, and Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Gibson. Professor Naville read a paper on Abydos, in the course of which he described the present condition of the excavation of the Osireion, and insisted upon the importance and interest of the questions to be solved by the completion of the work.

Lord Cromer presided, and among others present were Lord Halsbury, Lord Grenfell, Lady Evans, Sir F. Kenyon, Captain H. R. Lyons, Professor Sayce, and Professor Flinders Petrie.

Sir F. Kenyon read the report of the committee, in which reference was made to the loss sustained by the fund in the deaths of Lord Avebury, Lord Northampton. Sir William Preece, and other members of the society. The resignation of Mr. J. S. Cotton, after serving the society for more than 16 years, was recorded with regret. His successor is Mrs. H. R. Hall, one of the leading Egyptologists of the country.

WORK OF THE PAST YEAR.

Dealing with the activities of the fund during the past year, the committee reported that the work at Abydos was confined to a campaign among the cemeteries. The results of this campaign were seen at the exhibition in July, which, through the kindness of the Society of Antiquaries, was held in Burlington House. Altogether the season's work, though kept within somewhat narrow limits, was successful in the discovery of a good number of objects suitablo for museums. The Archaeological Survey had been active both in publication and in the collection of material. A particularly interesting volume entitled "Five Theban Tombs" was the work of Mr. N. de Garis Davies. The scenes in two of the tombs were of extraordinary interest and beauty, but in their present state of dilapidation after some years of neglect, required the utmost patience and perseverance to restore them to an intelligible condition. The laborious re-examination of the tomb of Mentherkhepshef was of great importance, not only as throwing fresh light on the remarkable scenes of funerary ritual which it contained, but also for the discovery of a vase of Minoan fabric amongst the relics of its occupation. The final result of Mr. Davies's study of the tomb of Dega proved that the principal personage in that once splendid tomb was Vizier of the King Menthop, who built the XIth Dynasty temple of Deir at Baharj.

At Meir last winter Mr. Blackman completed his exquisite copies of the XIIth Dynasty tomb of Senb, and the memoir was now almost ready for publication. The Greco-Roman branch had such an abundance of material that it was not considered necessary to send out an expedition last winter. Professor Hunt had been engaged in the preparation of Part X. of the "Oxyrrhynchus Papyri," and hoped to have it ready for issue in about three months. It would contain some fragments of an unidentified Gospel, apparently similar in character to the Synoptists, while for classical scholars there would be fragments of Sappho and Alcaeus, much broken up, indeed, but still considerable additions to the extant remains of these poets.

The finance of the fund continues to be a subject of anxiety. While the American contributions to the fund proper maintained themselves at the good total of £1,071, the English subscriptions fell from £848 to £736, a figure more than £200 below the average of the last five years. The fund proper had, however, received a subsidy of £600 from the Schweich fund administered by the British Acdemy for its work at Abydos. A programme of lectures to be given during the winter and spring had been arranged in order to bring the work of the society more prominently before the notice of the public. The society would also issue a "Journal of Egyptain Archaeology," in which the annual archaeological report would be absorbed.

THE EXCAVATIONS AT ABYDOS.

With regard to the coming season, the committee expressed the opinion that the obvious duty of the fund was to carry to a completion the work at the Osireion of Abydos which was undertaken in 1910-11. With the co-operation and assistance of M. Maspero, the rubbish heaps left by Mariette, which for the moment barred further progress, had been removed during the summer under the superintendence of the Service des Antiquites, and the way was now clear for the resumption of the main enterprise. It was a large and an expensive enterprise; but it might be one of the greatest importance for Egyptain archaeology and the history of Egyptain religion. No one could tell what the sands of Abdos hid behind the chambers and passages which M. Naville reached in his previous campaign; but all would hope that his long years of service to Egyptology would be crowned with a striking success in the region for which he was now about to start. (Cheers.)

The Archaeological Survey would again be occupied with the remarkable tombs of Meir, where Mr. Blackman would once more be at work. Mr. Blackman's pencil was doing all that could be done to preserve the record of these paintings, with their unusual character and pleasing vivacity; and M. Maspero had agreed to take steps for the preservation of the tombs themselves from the ravages of wind and weather. For the Greco-Roman branch Mr. Johnson would undertake work on a new site which had been assigned to them by M. Maspero—that of the ancient Antinoe. The work this season would be somewhat experimental, but important papyri had come from Antinoe in the past, and there was no reason to suppose that these were exhausted.

Lord Cromer, in a brief speech, paid a personal tribute to Lord Avebury. He said wherever the acquisition of knowledge had to be encouraged or the interests of humanity had to be furthered Lord Avebury was always in the front. His death was a great loss, not only to the fund and to other learned societies, but also to the public generally. They wanted money to continue their work and also to stimulate the interest of people in this country in Egyptology. They wanted more than anything else an increase in the number of annual members.

THE KA OF OSIRIS.

Professor Naville, in the course of his paper, said the foundation of Abydos must go back to the earliest time of Egyptian history. It was never very powerful in a political sense, and in this respect could not be compared to Thebes or Memphis. Its importances was chiefly religious. It was the residence of Osiris, by far the most interesting of Egyptian gods. He was the god of the dead, before whom took place the most solemn scene found in the Book of the Dead—the judgment. The origin of the dynastic series of kings of Egypt was derived from Abydos. There and in the immediate neighbourhood were found the oldest Egyptian constructions, the remains of the first dynasties. The place where the kings of these dynasties were worshipped was distinct from the tomb itself. They were worshipped in a room or hall, where was their Ka—their double who was living in the other world, while, their body was hidden in the earth. It seemed to him probable that the chief reason which induced the kings of the first three dynasties to have their Ka sanctuaries at Abydos was the existence there of the sanctuary of their god. The Ka of Osiris was worshipped there. The halls and rooms of the great temple of Osiris were for the ceremonies of the worship of Osiris and of the divinities he admitted in his temple. But where was the chamber dedicated to the Ka? In his opinion it must be under the sanctuary of Osiris, at a certain depth of earth. They knew already the entrance and part of the construction leading to it. It was what was called the Osireion, the excavation of which was now to be completed. Their aim was to reach the room where the Ka of Osiris was supposed to dwell, his subterranean sanctuary.

In excavation work it was dangerous to be a prophet, but he would like to explain briefly the reasons which allowed them to hope that the work was really worth the money and labour. It was an excavation of a monument, it was not a cemetery where they might expect to find objects for a museum; it was the clearing of a construction which at present seemed to be unique. The purpose of such excavations was the solution of important questions concerning history, art, or religion. When did Abydos begin to be the residence of the god? When was the first place of worship erected there, and when did Osiris take that name instead of Apuatu? The name Osiris meant: "He who makes a seat or an abode," while Apuatu meant "the opener of the ways, the guide whom the conquerors follow." Did not the change of name take place when an abode, or sanctuary, was first built at Abydos, and he ceased to be the wandering god, the standard of a tribe of migrating conquerors? If that hypothesis were confirmed, it would explain also why Abydos was the first capital of the early kings, and the starting point of Menes. Perhaps the excavations would throw some light on those points.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Decr. 5.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon-General Sir C. P. Lukis, I.M.S., is appointed an Additional member of the Imperial Legislative Council, vice Surgeon-General Crofts resigned.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Capt. R. B. Lloyd I.M.S., officiates as Chemical Examiner Bengal and Professor of Chemistry, Medical College Calcutta.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. M. T. Rainbridge-Fletcher is appointed Imperial Entomologist.

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Sir H. A. Harrington officiates as Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, vice Mr. C. E., Muriel granted privilege leave for three months. Lieut.-Col. C. H. Dryder R. E., is appointed Superintendent Survey of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. D. Gee Executive Engineer, is attached to the P. W. D. Government of India Section.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Rev. J. Godber is appointed domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop. Rev. G. Howell, M.A., is appointed ordinary Fellow Calcutta University. Capt. H. G. Stiles Webb, I.M.S., is appointed to Sanitary Department, N. W. Frontier Province.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. J. Ward Assistant Collector Imperial Customs Service, is transferred from Bengal to Burma.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. L. Maffey is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Maruai; Lieut.-Col. Stratton Lieut.-Col. Stratton is posted as Resident of Jaipur; Lieut.-Col. Erskine officiates as Resident of Turkish Arabia Capt. Neale is posted as Assistant to the Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana; Major Gough is posted as First Assistant to the Agent Rajputana. Major Hamilton is posted as Assistant Resident of Mewar.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. F. Graham C. S. is posted as Accountant-General United Province.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

The following notifications are published Railway extending from Kuk Junction on the North Western Railway to Sibi, and from there on by alternative routes via the Mushkaf Bolan and the Harnai Valleys to Bostan, with extensions from Bostan to Chaman from Spenzand to Nushki and from Bolan to Nari Bank and Rindli, shall be known as the Sinda-Pishin Section of the North-Western Railway.

The Government of India have sanctioned the constructions by the Cutch Durbar of the Anjar Bhachan Section of the Cutch State Railway, a length of 23.75 miles, and of a railway on the 5 feet 6 inches gauge from Bandra to Bhon, a distance of 46.5 miles by the Agency of the North-Western Railway on behoff of the Mandra to Bhon Railway Company.

The Government of India have sanctioned surveys being carried out by the Patiala Durbar for the following lines of railways on the 2 feet 6 inches gauge aggregating about 158 miles:—From Patiala via Pihewa to Dhand; from Sirhind via Sanghot to Roopar; from Patiala to Sirhind; from Samana via Sonam to Mansa; from Samana to Ghuram; from Chhintanwala to Amargarh.

Army Department:—Major-General P. S. Wilkinson, becomes Brigade Commander vice Brigadier-General Bond. Major L. A. Watson, Commandant 74th Punjabis and E. V. Martin 5th Infantry are promoted to Lieutenant-Colonels. Lieutenants Whittell 56th Rifles, Whitaker 7th Rifles, Gompertz 107th Infantry, Wise 33rd Cavalry, Ralston 9th Infantry and Gardner 73rd Infantry are pomoted to Captains. Major E. S. Peck I.M.S., (Bengal) retires from the service. The Volunteer Officers decoration has been conferred on Surgeon-Captain J. Hewan, Assam Valley Light Horse. It is notified that the lunatic assylums of Madras, Rangoon, Bhowanipur (Calcutta) and Yearvada are duly authorised for the reception of European lunatics subject to the provisions of the Army Act.

MAROL ENGLISH SCHOOL.

The Marol English school, which is under the management of the Bombay East Indian Association, will celebrate its silver jubilee to-morrow. The distribution of prizes to the successful students will take place at 5-30 p.m., followed by a dramatic entertainment by the ex-students of the above school. The Hon. Mr. R. W. L. Dunlop C. I. E., has kindly consented to preside.

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31st July ,,	,,	52,35,000
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MR. GOKHALE ON THE SITUATION.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

HARGREAVES.—21st No., at Simla, the wife of H. Hargreaves, Archaeological Survey, of a daughter.

LIVINGSTONE-LEARMONTH.—Nov. 19th, at Pensile House, Nailworth, the wife of P. Livingstone-Learmonth, P.W.D., of a daughter.

MODY—At "Master Mansion," East Chowpatty, 3rd December, the wife of Edalji Dinshaw Mody, of a son.

RUSS.—On 4th December, at Datoobhoy Mansion, Bombay, the wife of C. A. Russ, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

GRATTON—SANCROFT RANDALL.—At St. Peter's Church, Mazagon, by the Rev. Father Biscoe, John Steuart Gratton, youngest son of Herbert Tom Gratton, of Thurlow Lodge, West Dulwich, to Etheldreda Mary Sancroft, eldest daughter of the late William Sancroft Randall, A.M.I.C.E., of Oxford, Suffolk, and Old Charlton, Kent.

DEATHS.

DE SOUZA.—4th December, at Dumpen, Goa, C. P. D'Souza, Retired Telegraph Master, deeply mourned by his bereaved children.

WILLIAMS.—26th Nov., at Lucknow, C. H. Williams, late of the Royal Hotel, Naine Tal, aged 46 years.

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PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Garden Fete in Cama Hospital Grounds to be opened by Lady Willingdon in aid of the Girls' Friendly Society, 4-30 to 8 p. m.

Bombay Development Committee, Secretariat, 3 p.m.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quitemane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per steamer Proesident will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Ghandharva Maha Vidyalaya. Grand Concert at Framji Cowasji Hall 9-30 p.m. Proceeds in aid of South African Fund.

New Hall Services, New Hall, Apollo Bunder 6-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, December 7.

New Hall Services, New Hall, Apollo Bunder 6-30 p.m.

MONDAY, Dec. 8.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion, via Tuticorin and Colombo per steamer Itria will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m., instead, of on the 7th as previously notified.

TUESDAY, December 9.

Miss Maud Allan and the Cherniavsky Trio at the Royal Opera Theatre, 9-30.

Mohorrum: Bank Holiday.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per steamer Umtali, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road. 7to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p. m.

The Alcazar, Cinema de Luxe 6 p. m. and 10 p. m.

The Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 p. m. and 7-45 p. m.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
December 6, 1913.

INDIA - YESTERDAY, TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

Two books on India which have been published recently may be regarded as signs of the times. The basis of Mr. Fielding-Hall's attack upon the existing Government has already been considered in these columns. A short time ago, he published an article (the first chapter of his new book) in "The Nineteenth Century." We found occasion to object to some of his conclusions, but it is fair to Mr. Fielding-Hall to say that the objections are not likely to be extended to his whole position by any reader of his book,—"The Passing of Empire" (Hurst and Blackett),—acquainted with the general movement of opinion and feeling in India. His theory of Indian unrest is that throughout India progress of all sorts is barred. "It is not only that the people have grown bigger, but the bonds of Government have grown narrower. It has grown more of a machine, less human than it was, less human year by year, until sometimes now it is almost inhuman in its rigid formalism." Again: "The bonds cut into the flesh; India wants to grow, to rise, but cannot. How can it be but that she should show unrest?" This is to him not a bad symptom but a good one, a sign of increasing life. Very largely through the work of the English in India new energies of many kinds have been created, but there is no corresponding outlet for those energies. We have not allowed, he says, the creative instinct any opportunity of developing. We have helped to create artificial barriers, and such barriers "give way only under the pressure of a stream of national life." Our main idea has been to dam up that stream, and the principle we have adopted has had as its foundation the "absurd doctrine of the Oriental mind." Mr. Fielding-Hall reserves his strongest epithets for this doctrine, and for the notion that members of the Civil Service should go out to India only when they are old enough to be "fortified by fixed principles,"—in other words, indoctrinated with prejudices from which afterwards in the majority of cases they find it impossible to escape.

Mr. Fielding-Hall's criticism of the administration in working is on the whole as severe a thing of the kind as any that has come from any member of the public service during this generation. He has no words strong enough to express his sense of the mischief wrought by the destruction of the village community; he affirms with truth that we have eliminated humanity altogether from the Penal Code, and he is not sure that the Civil Code, all things considered, is not even worse. "There are in Burma now probably 60,000 or more men who have been deliberately made into criminals by Government." "As things are now the people hate the courts; they hate the law, all of it," and it is probable that a district could be kept in greater peace if its criminal courts were abolished altogether and the District Officer were allowed to use the village organisation in its proper form for preventing crime.

The poor man goes to jail, the rich is acquitted or gets a light sentence. So it happens everywhere. The exact truth of the case is never known. For twenty years I was a magistrate and judge. I tried hundreds of cases and I did my best with each. But I never once reached my own standard of understanding.

As regards the village, Mr. Fielding-Hall explains the essential point that we have destroyed the village council and transformed the headman into a Government officer.

That is disastrous. The headman is not an officer of the Government. His whole value and meaning is that he is a representative of the people under Government. He expresses the collective views of the village and the orders of the Government for them as a whole. He is *their* head, not a finger of the Government.

With the village organisation destroyed, with the courts not only mechanical but corrupt, and altogether alien in spirit from the people, the question arises: What is to be done to make the administration bearable to the mass of the people? Mr. Fielding-Hall has clear enough ideas on the subject, but they will not be shared by the majority of those who would accept his criticisms as in the main deserved. He believes emphatically in personal rule. He looks back with regret to the days when the Government officer was the friend and father of the people, when he made friends among them, when he understood their speech, and was not hampered by constant interference from the secretariat. We must, in Mr. Fielding-Hall's view, get back to the older idea of the Government officer. He must be caught young, trained in a wholly different way, and sent out before he is "fortified by fixed principles." And we must radically transform the courts and by some means or other restore the village organisation as the basis of the whole system of self-government This, in Mr. Fielding-Hall's opinion, is the only possible way of meeting the problem of India's future. He is contemptuous of what he calls the two ideas which together comprise the whole reform policy of the Government:—(1) The reconstituted elective councils, (2) the introduction of a larger Indian element into the Indian Civil Service. His objection to the Councils is that they are an attempt to begin at the top, and he is convinced that no Indian can ever be really successful as a member of the Covenanted Service. This is the point at which he separates most sharply from most of those who would agree with his destructive criticism, and are in general sympathy with the ideas. But, when all allowances are made, "The Passing of Empire" remains a notable book, full of direct observation, of insight, and of deep feeling. The author of "The Soul of a People" is at least never commonplace, and the fact that everything he writes is charged with seriousness and with a grave eloquence is sufficient of itself to secure him a respectful hearing.

In "Bureaucratic Government" (P. S. King and Co.), we get an altogether different view of the problem from Mr. Bernard Houghton, who, curiously enough, is like Mr. Fielding-Hall in this, that his experiences have been obtained in the Burma Service. His position is that of an enthusiastic reformer of the Congress school. He is therefore entirely opposed in his constructive suggestions to Mr. Fielding-Hall. He recognises the ideal that the English civilian in India is the "just English gentleman," but he is forced to admit that his presence there, backed by the tremendous power of the centralised Government, has meant that Indian initiative has withered. Bureaucracy has been inevitable under our system. "The development of roads and telegraph has revolutionised Government so that the centralising tendency has been irresistible. Mr. Houghton's praise of the National Congress, excessively rare in members of his Service, is admirably fair and he accepts practically the whole of the Congress programme. Unlike Mr. Fielding-Hall, he welcomes the new Councils as a thoroughly sound movement and he is severe in his criticism of the draining of money for the army at the expense of education and social reform. He agrees with the reformers of practically every party in his condemnation of secretariat rule. But he finds in the creation of the new Capital a fresh victory for the bureaucracy. "The Punjab," he says, "is educationally the most backward province in India, and its officers are influenced in a special degree by military as opposed to popular traditions. This argues ill for the progressive ideas in the counsels of the Government." He takes as a typical example of the working of the bureaucratic mind the attitude of the Local Governments towards Mr. Gokhale's Primary Education Bill. "It is not education so much as docility that officers desire," he says, for "it is so pleasant to rule over a people entirely amenable to discipline, which accepts without demur rules and regulations very vexatious and oppressive." As an illustration of this point Mr. Houghton cites the treatment by the Government of the Arya Samaj.

Here a religious development, essentially puritanical in principle, evinced, like Puritanism, in political matters a sturdy independence but little to the taste of the bureaucratic Government. Accordingly, its followers were treated with contumely, the leaders deported or otherwise punished, their proceedings watched with the jealousy of an Abdul Hamid, and all and sundry were given to understand that, although the association remained within the letter of the law, that was the utmost that could be said in its favour. All loyal, all respectable men would do well to shun its contamination.

Mr. Houghton has an extremely effective chapter on Lord Curzon as the typical bureaucratic Viceroy. He makes very clearly the point, which Lord Curzon's energetic action seems to have obscured from many of his admirers, namely, that although he appeared constantly to be opposed to the Civil Service, the total result of his administrative activity was to give an enormously increased power to the bureaucratic executive. Mr. Houghton's conclusions amount in sum to a recognition of the soundness of the Congress party and the high value of that party's contribution to the foundations of the new India.

It is not a little curious to contrast the books of Mr. Fielding-Hall and Mr. Houghton with the gossippy reminiscences of Sir Thirkell White, who as an ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Burma approaches every one of the questions upon which he touches from the purely bureaucratic standpoint. He does, as a matter of fact, regard the present system of training junior civilians as an improvement on the old, but at the same time he sighs, though for reasons very different from those advanced by Mr. Fielding-Hall, for the days of personal rule and initiative on the part of the District Officer. His experiences of the old system gained in the exciting days of the settlement of Burma after Theebaw's deposition, merely confirm for him the favourite opinions of the bureaucrat. Thus he declares that the proposed separation of the judiciary from the executive would be a step backward. The talk about the education of the masses is to him "pernicious cant." The suggested emendation the Code by the Ilbert Bill was "a doctrinaire proposal of the worst kind." This last example is instructive, for everyone is aware that the proposals of the Ilbert Bill did not come, as Sir Thirkell White suggests, from Lord Ripon, who was anything but "the begetter of the Bill." They came from District Officers themselves, faced with the difficulty in which many Indian magistrates found themselves in the mofussil districts. It is amusing to compare Sir Thirkell White's complacent account of his own work in Burma with the opposite view of it expressed, with pointed emphasis, by Mr. Houghton. The ex-Lieutenant-Governor is so convinced that everything, or almost evrything, done in Burma during the past thirty-years has been admirable; and Mr. Houghton manages so neatly to prick the pretension. Apart from his opinios, which are those of his class, Sir Thirkell White has written an agreeable record of a civilian's career. It serves at any rate to prove that to some members of the Service life is well worth living.

NEW TRANS-CONTINENTAL FLIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 5.

M. Vedrines has arrived at Sofia. He flew there from Belgrade in four hours.

DAY BY DAY.

Gun-Running in the Gulf.

One Double Company of the 95th Russell's Infantry, and two Double Companies of the 102nd Grenadiers embarked yesterday from Bombay for the Persian Gulf, where they will presumably be employed in the operations against the Arab gun-runners who have given much trouble of late.

Historical Research in Western India.

The Bharata Itihasa Samshodhaka Mandal ("Indian Historical Research Society") of Poona has been in existence only three years, but it has already won its way to general recognition as one of the foremost societies in the country working in the field of historical research in the strictly scientific spirit characteristic of the West. Its activities have been as varied as they have been ceaseless and, though confined mainly to Maharashtrian records and inscriptions, they have borne important fruit and shed a welcome light on several obscure corners of the past history of the peoples and territories in this part of India. The proceedings of the Society are conducted and recorded in Marathi and hence the non-Marathi reading public of India and elsewhere are deprived of the benefit of a precise knowledge of the activities of this Society. We know more of the notable achievements of the sister organisation at Calcutta, but the Poona association too has, within the brief period of its existence, accomplished quite as satisfactory results. Mr. V. K. Rajwade and other moving spirits of the Society may be congratulated on their achievements so far, and we have no doubt that the association has an exceptionally bright and useful future before it in a country where the truly historical spirit has not been superabundantly manifest amongst its chroniclers.

Report of the Last Session.

The report of the conference held last April under the auspices of this Society contains a number of valuable papers on a variety of historical topics. Mr. Rajwade has a lengthy paper on the origin and derivation of the *gotra* or clan-names among the Brahman and other Hindu castes in Western India. Mr. Rajwade's ingenuity in tracing many of these obscure surnames to their ancient origin is indeed remarkable. The same writer has another paper on the scope for research which the history of the past 1,000 years in Maharashtra affords to a diligent student. "The Origin of the Modi" characters is discussed by another writer, Mr. Chandorkar, in an equally able manner. Mr. Dev has a paper on the history of the monastic institution which Ramadas Swami, the Guru of Shivaji, established at Yekkehali. There are similar other interesting papers in the report.

Karachi as an Elysium.

At a lunch in connection with the annual inspection of Karachi Harbour the other day, Mr. Mules, the Chairman of the Port Trust, is reported to have described that town as follows:—

"The great and beautiful city of Karachi; its palaces and parks, cathedrals and halls, churches and statues, stately squares adorned with numerous and splendid public buildings, its well-kept dustless roads shaded by magnificent lofty trees, all of which, but for the ancient cowshed style of architecture to be observed in places, form a soul-satisfying 'tout ensemble' calculated to make the beholder cry: 'If there be an elysium on earth, it is this, it is this.'"

We can only say that if Shah Jehan could only know to what uses his immortal inscription on the wall of the Dewani-i-am at Delhi are being put in these hustling times, the poor old Emperor would probably turn in his grave!

The Young Moslems.

In the course of a leading article on Nov. 18, "The Morning Post" gives what it doubtless considers some salutary advice to Messrs. Wazir Hasan and Mahomed Ali, but which those gentlemen and a very large body of Mahomedans in India will be entitled to consider exceedingly offensive. It writes:—

"We will say frankly to these two visitors, that there have been of late, visible even at this distance, somewhat disquieting symptoms of a tendency among Young Mohammedans to forget this traditional relationship and to join in harmful and embittering agitation. It seems to us that these signs may do good if they serve as a warning to the Imperial Government that the loyalty of the Moslem community is not merely to be taken for granted, but to be considered and cherished."

New v. Old.

To our mind the Young Mahomedans, who have been unfortunate enough to provoke this philippic, are unquestionably an improvement on their old leaders to whom everything that clashes with the old order of things is anathema. That the Young Moslems have won their fight, so far as the future of the Moslem League is concerned, is a proof, if proof were needed, of the superiority of the new political school of thought in India. The Tory paper declares:—

"If we had concentrated our educational energies on producing a real Indian culture adapted to modern Indian needs; if we had rooted our system of education in the soil instead of trying to uproot young India from the soil; if we had striven to create a national school of philosophy, manners, literature, science, medicine, engineering, designed carefully to meet the actual needs and satisfy the actual aspirations of India, we should not now be faced by a class of men for whom there is no future but in agitation, and who can be of no practical service to their country."

"The Morning Post" ignores the fact that it is this new class of agitators who are doing all they can to create a new India, free from every kind of influence that is likely to retard her growth and advancement. We have every hope that the new party will prove themselves of great "practical service to their country."

LONDON LETTER.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN CRISIS.

ENGLISH ATTITUDE.

MINES AS PRISONS.

"FLAGRANT ABUSE OF LAW."

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.

It is characteristic of the English attitude towards affairs in the Empire that no sooner did the Indian protest against existing conditions in South Africa take on the character of a strike, then public opinion became alarmed. The "pocket nerve," as the Americans would say, was touched. Hitherto the Home papers had been very little interested in Mr. Gandhi's campaign. Even the march of the two thousand from Natal over the Transvaal Frontier last week had not done much. But the strikes and the outbreak at Ladysmith were another matter. Industry and dividends had been affected, and for the past few days the Indian crisis in South Africa has disputed for first place in the news columns with the Dublin strike and Mr. Larkin's mission in England.

I assume that India has been kept fully informed of the progress of events since the arrest of Mr. Gandhi. It is probable, indeed, that your own columns have contained day by day more detailed accounts than have been supplied to the English Press. Your readers, therefore, will want rather to know how the business is regarded in England.

It is noteworthy, in the first place, that the special grievance of the Indians in Natal appears to be much more easily understood on this side than the injustices which Mr. Gandhi and his colleagues are fighting. The English Press is still largely at sea on the general question, in spite of the educational campaign carried out so thoroughly a few years ago by Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Ritch. The £3 poll tax is an easy thing to grasp, and there seems a disposition in some quarters to treat the tax as the one substantial and tangible grievance. On the whole, perhaps, this is all to the good, especially as extracts from leading South African papers, cabled over during the week, have made known the important fact that the Union Government is being severely blamed, in Cape Colony and elsewhere, for its omission to repeal the tax two years ago. There has, of course, been the usual moralising on the iniquity of the strikers giving way to violence the "Cape Times" warning the Indians that "resort to aggressive tactics will not only alienate public sympathy completely, but will make reconsideration of the Government's part virtually impossible." This cry, needless to say, has been taken up by the English Press, but it is the inevitable comment upon all action that causes concern to the priviledged class and may accordingly be ignored. The point obviously is that the authorities in South Africa have, through their own blundering and bad faith, precipitated a crisis which ought never to have come within sight, and further, that by striking at the Passive Resistance leaders they have removed from the field the strongest of all restraining influences. This was pointed out two days ago by the "Manchester Guardian," which reminded the Government of Mr. Gandhi's record as a pacific leader: "He is the most accomplished master of passive resistance tactics in the world; he has never been known to speak a single word of incitement." His removal, therefore, the "Guardian" remarks, greatly increases the danger of the situation; and attention is called to the further fact that "a large number of Indians in South Africa are Mahomedans, and their grievances have long been the subject of agitation among their co-religionists in India. It would be difficult to exaggerate the importance of any events in India or elsewhere tending to enhance at this time the resentment of the Indian Moslem community."

THE MINE PRISONS.

One matter upon which opinion in England, especially labour opinion, has been especially disturbed, is the action of the authorities in announcing that the mines are to be treated as prisons. This is condemned as an intolerable state of things. We have, of course, been reminded of the clause in the South Africa Prisons Act (1911), which empowers the prison authorities to contract with private firms for the supply of convict labour: a clause which contains the condition that "any place in respect of which such employment is contracted for shall be deemed to be a convict prison, or jail, for the purpose of offences committed by convicts and prisoners against the officers in charge of them, or by any other person." But it it is plain enough that this clause was never intended to apply to present conditions,—that is, to the return of strikers or passive-resistance marchers to the mines in which they have been working. English opinion, as India well knows, is not a little sympathetic with South Africa in its determination to protect itself against further complications of the colour problem; but when it comes to abuse of authority and of law in this flagrant manner, there is little doubt as to the side upon which the British public in general will come down. The charges of flogging in the mines are a more difficult question. The esteem in which Mr. Gokhale is held is so high that ordinarily a statement made by him would be unreservedly accepted; but in this case apparently the papers show themselves disposed to believe the contradictions and to be content with the counter assertion that "flogging is forbidden,"—as though the legality of a primitive measure of punishment had anything to do with the conduct of employers and managers incensed by the revolt of their employees.

LORD AMPTHILL'S APPEAL.

Lord Ampthill at all events appears to regard the evidence as conclusive, for he has circulated to the Press a telegram received by him from the Natal Indian Association containing emphatic assertions as to the treatment accorded to the strikers. And in this morning's "Times" Lord Ampthill has a letter in which he reiterates that "the Indians in South Africa are not making any unreasonable demand or asking for anything which cannot quite conveniently be conceded them." "The proof of this," he goes on, "is that they are only asking the fulfilment of promises which have actually been made to them. If these promises had been kept, and if the Indian community had been treated with ordinary honesty and good faith, there would not be a trace of this long-standing trouble at the present moment either in South Africa or in India. On the other hand there is no excuse for thinking that the present alarming situation was unexpected and could not have been foreseen. It was foretold by all those who have interested themselves in the question and who have any knowledge at all of Indian character." No doubt, Lord Ampthill says, Ministers in South Africa and in this country have sought to save themselves trouble by cherishing the delusion that the attitude of the Indians was mere bluff, but those who have any acquaintance with India know better. And he adds this wholesome reminder:—"The Aryan origin which the peoples of India share with ourselves makes them capable of idealism which is perhaps difficult of comprehension to those whose sensibilities have been blunted by the hustle and pressure of a materialistic age.. Indians, when stirred, will not hesitate to risk their fortunes and even their lives for the sake of religion or racial honour."

ATTITUDE OF "THE TIMES."

One cause for satisfaction is found in the policy and temper of "The Times," which at every stage of the South African controversy has taken a line the fairness of which has gone far to restore the credit of "the leading journal" in India. In a markedly reasonable leading article, on November 19. "The Times" emphasised the point that "the greater part of the movement is being conducted without any attempt at violence." "In the course of the passive Resistance Movement women have gone to prison as courageously as men, and terrible tales are being telegraphed to India,—not, we fear, without some warrant,—of the brutality of the treatment to which they are in many cases being subjected. In all the tragic record of this long agitated question there has never been a moment so serious and menacing." "The Times" then proceeds to summarise the issues of the struggle, noting that Mr. Gokhale's action of last year was universally praised and that General Botha's postponement of the question is to be explained by the delicate political difficulty in which he is at present placed. "The Times" repeats its suggestion for the sending of an official representative to South Africa by the Government of India. We may agree that this to be of any effect should have been done long ago. It may not be too late even now.

ARMY CANTEEN SCANDAL.

PROCEEDINGS OF COURT-MARTIAL SUSPENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 5.

The Army Council has suspended the proceedings in the canteen court-martial, being legally advised that its jurisdiction is too limited for action which further enquiry shows to be necessary.

PASSIVE RESISTERS' GRIEVANCES.

FASTING FOR FIVE DAYS.

ATTEMPTED COERCION ALLEGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 5.

Mr. Gokhale has received the following telegram:—Passive resisters in Durban gaol have been fasting since Sunday, because the ghee was uneatable. Blankets insufficient, clothes dirty, Kaffir cooking food.

Representations to the gaol authorities were referred to the Minister who replied two days later that those fasting did so of their own wish and directed future complaints to the Chief Magistrate.

General Lukin under the Minister's instructions has prohibited the Association supplying food to the strikers on the different estates otherwise than by leaving it with the employers, thus leaving the strikers at the employers' mercy at the Association's expense. This is contrary to previous assurances, the object being to force strikers to submission.

RAJA OF PITHAPURAM'S SUBSCRIPTION.

MADRAS, Dec. 5.

The munificent donation of Rs. 15,000 contributed to the Indian South African League Fund by the Raja of Pithapuram, has this day been received and cabled to South Africa by Mr. G. A. Natesan, Joint Secretary of the Indian South African League, Madras.

PUBLIC MEETING IN TOWN HALL.

In response to a requisition made to him the newly appointed Sheriff of Bombay, the Hon. Mr. F. M. Chinoy is convening a meeting of the citizens of Bombay in the Town Hall on Wednesday, evening to consider the South African question. It is understood that His Highness the Aga Khan will preside at the meeting.

MEETING AT AMRAOTI.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, Dec. 5.

A meeting of the ladies of Amraoti was held here last evening in connection with the treatment of Indians in South Africa. Mrs. Mudholkar presided, and delivered a speech giving a history of the South African question, the disabilities and grievances of the Indians.

Mrs. Paranjipe, Mrs. Bhat and other ladies also made impressive speeches on the origin of the Passive Resistance Movement and the harsh and cruel treatment Indians are subject to.

The following resolutions were passed. That this meeting of the women of Amraoti is deeply grieved and moved by the accounts which have been published of the cruel measures adopted in regard to Indians in South Africa and records its indignation against the methods adopted by a civilized and Christian Government for suppressing strikers and putting down the perfectly legitimate Indian movement.

That this meeting records its admiration for those Indian women and men in South Africa who are bravely suffering so much misery and cruelty in defence of their just rights, and for upholding the dignity of the mother-country.

That this meeting enters its indignant protest against the refusal by the authorities in South Africa to recognise the perfectly valid Hindu and Mahomedan Marriage and denounces as reprehensible the gross affront they have thereby put upon the whole womanhood of India.

That this meeting expresses its gratitude to His Excellency Lord Hardinge for the sincere sympathy he feels for the suffering Indians in South Africa, and for the firm and statesmanlike stand he has taken for their protection. This meeting solicits the co-operation of Her Excellency Lady Hardinge for securing just and kind treatment to the South African Indians, and prays her to move her Gracious Majesty the the Queen Empress to use her beneficent influence for the prevention of cruelty and injustice.

The President was authorized to submit copies of the resolutions to His Excellency the Viceroy Her Excellency Lady Hardinge, and to the Indian community in South Africa.

A subscription list was opened, and a sub-committee was appointed to collect subscriptions. Mrs. Mudholker and Mrs. Joshi subscribed Rs. 100 each, Mrs. V. R. Joshi, Rs. 50, Mrs. Bhat, Rs. 25 and other ladies also subscribed. A good collection is expected.

PUBLIC MEETING IN BHAVNAGAR.

A largely attended public meeting of the citizens of Bhavnagar was held in a spacious "Mandap" in the Albert Victor Square, to protest against the iniquitous treatment meted out to the Indian settlers in South Africa, and to express its hearty sympathy with the compaign of Passive Resistance so nobly and gallantly conducted under the able leadership of Mr. Gandhi.

The following resolutions were passed:—

"That the citizens of Bhavnagar, in a public meeting assembled while expressing their genuine sympathy with the sufferers in South Africa, show their strong dislike of the methods pursued by the Union Government in its treatment towards the Indian settlers." The resolution being duly seconded and supported was duly carried.

That a fund in support of the sufferers in South Africa be immediately opened, and that volunteers be enrolled for house-to-house collections under the supervision of the Managing Committee appointed by this meeting.

SOUTH AFRICAN STRUGGLE.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" FUND.

TOTAL TO DATE: RS. 19,876-14-3.

All contributions should be addressed to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle," Wedows Street, Fort, Bombay. Cheques and money orders should be made payable simply to "The Bombay Chronicle."

Amount already acknowledged ...	19,330	6	3
A sympathiser through The Hon. Mr. Lalabhai Samaldas	500	0	0
Shipur Khandesh Public through Mr. Ramchandra Jajernath Ogale,	25	0	0
Dr. (Mrs.) D. C. Zoge	10	0	0
Sympathiser	5	0	0
Elarto	5	0	0
C. F. L.	1	0	0
Mr. J. S. Mehta	0	8	0
Total	19,876	14	3

CENTRAL FUND.

The following is a further list of subscriptions received by the Central Committee:—

Amount previously acknowledged ...	79,586	0	0
The "Bombay Chronicle" collections, first instalment	8,500	0	0
Allahabad collections, through Mr. H. V. Kunzru.	4,000	0	0
The Bombay Piece-Goods Merchants' Association	2,000	0	0
The "Bombay Chronicle" collections, third instalment	2,000	0	0
Through Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya Allahabad	1,000	0	0
Sir Vassanjee Tricumjee Kt., and Mr. Megnjee Vassanjee through the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy	1,000	0	0
Through Mr. Gussani Ravagarjee Coovergarjee	601	0	0
The "Bombay Chronicle" collections second instalment	582	9	0
Rao Bahadur R. G. Mundl, Yeotmal	500	0	0
Rao Bahadur V. N. Patuck, Satara Camp, being the 1st instalment of Satara subscriptions	300	0	0
Shet Kanjee Karsandas (in memory of his son's marriage.)	251	0	0
The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola Kt., C. I. E.	250	0	0
Messrs. Muljee Haridas & Co. (through Mr. G. B. Trivedi, Bandra	201	0	0
Mr. B. P. Shingani	150	0	0
Through Mr. Tujaram B. Vaidya...	141	4	0
From the Secretary, Pathare Prabhu Progressive Association	121	1	0
Through Mr. N. B. Kudalkar	98	8	0
gaon.)	105	0	0
Mr. Ganpat Sadasiva Rao	100	0	0
Messrs. Abdulbhoy and Joomabhoy Laljee	100	0	0
The Kayastha Trading & Banking Corporation Gorakhpur Ld., (Arrah Branch.)	100	0	0
Through Mr. N. B. Budalkar	98	0	0
Mr. N. A. Master	92	4	0
The students of the Agricultural College Hostel, Sabour	80	0	0
Through Mr. Sakharam Vithal Rao	75	14	6
Mr. N. Gungaraju being the Nerhampura (Ganjam) Collections	56	0	0
Mr. Maneckjee Dorabjee Kanga	55	0	0
Mr. D. B. Trivedi	55	0	0
Messrs. Ebrahimjee Esoofally & Co. through Mr. G. B. Trivedi (Bandra.)	51	0	0
Messrs. Adamjee Lakhmanjee & Co.	51	0	0
Messrs. Thakore Brothers	50	0	0
The students, Indian Institute of Science through Mrs. D. N. Bahadurjee	50	0	0
"P. S."	50	0	0
Messrs. Ratilal Ambashanker & Co., through Mr. G. B. Trivedi (Bandra.)	50	0	0
Messrs. Chaturbhuj Govindjee & Co.	50	0	0
Messrs. Chapsey Bhimjee & Co. through the Secretary the Girdherlal Govindjee of the Kanya Vidyalya of Ghatkuper	50	0	0
Through Mr. Tricumdas G. Parukh	50	0	0
Through Mr. Jesinglal Jagjeewan Shah	40	0	0
Contributions from Thana, thro' Seth N. M. Goculdas	30	0	0
Through Mr. Vaikanthlal S. Thakore	26	4	0
Mr. K. J. Dubash	25	0	0
Mr. S. D. Bhat	25	0	0
Shah Karsandas Chapsey through the Secretary Giridharlal Govindjee of the Kanya Vidyala of Ghatkuper	25	0	0
Mr. B. P. Varma, Hazaribagh	23	2	6
Through Mr. V. P. Arosker	21	8	0
Through Mr. K. K. Bhatlekar	17	12	0
Through Mr. Surajram Mancharam Bhat	15	8	0
Mr. Sakahram Abajee Modak	15	8	0
Through Mr. Y. B. Koregaonker ...	15	2	0
Through Mr. Ghograi B.A.	15	0	0
Mr. A. G. Chaterjee	15	0	0
Mr. Nand Lal (Lahore).	15	0	0
Sincere Sympathisers. (Palunpur).	15	0	0
Shah Mulchand Jeevarajee Esqr., through the Secretary Giridharlal Govindjee of the Kanya Vidyalaya of Ghatkuper	15	0	0
Dr. Sorabjee C. Bhaya	14	8	0
Mr. S. J. Gaitonde	11	6	0
Through Mr. Kasandas V. Kapadia	11	2	0
Mr. Luxmanrao (through Mr. V. V. Iyer	10	0	0
Mr. Hargovindas Mohanlal	10	0	0
My Duty	10	0	0
Through Mr. Shantidhar M. Desai Baroda	10	0	0
Sums under Rupees ten	267	15	0
Total Rs. ...	103,277	15	0

"ENGLISHMAN" ON S. AFRICAN CRISIS.

IMPERIAL COMMISSION SUGGESTED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 5.

Referring to Wednesday's Town Hall meeting on the South African question the "Englishman" says:—The assemblage was composed of the most representative sections of the Indian community in Calcutta. The bitterness with which the educated Indians have noted the exclusive policy of the Colonies has been growing and spreading from one section to another till now it has come to a head and embraced all classes. The influence of such an aggregation of opinion on any disputed point cannot be resisted, while matters remain at a stage in which opinion is of value. Obviously it is the duty of every statesman in the Empire to see that matters do not get beyond the stage when opinion is of value. The time has come for the Imperial Government to make use of its powers to induce the Union Government to keep its word about the poll-tax. Other demands involving complex and difficult problems can be dealt with by an Imperial Commission representative of the Imperial, Indian and Colonial Governments.

DOOR OPEN TO SETTLEMENT.

SIR E. GREY ON HOME RULE.

THE WORSE OF TWO EVILS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Sir Edward Grey, speaking at Bradford, said the Nationalists would certainly be disappointed if the realisation of their hopes was marred by conflict.

The use of force to carry Home Rule into effect would be repugnant, but the abandonment of Home Rule would be worse.

It would mean the revival of coercion, but, to the last moment, and there was plenty of time, Government would keep the door open to settlement by consent.

WALES RAILWAY STRIKE SPREADING.

15,000 MINERS RENDERED IDLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 4.

The strike in South Wales has spread over an extensive area and the railway and goods traffic is much dislocated. Fifteen thousand miners have been rendered idle.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

It is estimated that a thousand men, mostly enginemen, have struck in South Wales.

Mr. Thomas, M.P., is busy addressing meetings on behalf of the National Union, urging the men not to strike. He has persuaded the men in Cardiff to continue work.

NEW ZEALAND STRIKE.

STEAMER MANNED BY AMATEUR FIREMEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SYDNEY, Dec. 4.

The steamer Maunganui has made a noteworthy voyage from Wellington, where the strike interfered with her departure. She was manned by thirty-seven amateur firemen, including doctors, lawyers and students. The well-known singer, Mr. Kennerly-Rumford, and Mr. Gregson, the pianist, shared the work.

MRS. PANKHURST REARRESTED AT PLYMOUTH.

DETECTIVES OUTWIT SUFFRAGETTES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Mrs. Pankhurst, coming from New York, was quietly re-arrested on arrival at Plymouth, the detectives outwitting the Suffragettes.

LATER.

Mrs. Pankhurst was rushed to Exeter by motor where she was placed in prison.

OUTRAGE BY SUFFRAGETTES.

INCENDIARISM AT SKELMORLIE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Kelly House, at Skelmorlie, has been gutted by suffragettes. The damage is estimated at £25,000.

FROM THE JAW'S OF DEATH.

MEXICAN GENERAL'S AMAZING EXPERIENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 5.

The Mexican Federal General Barbosa has reached Mexico City. He was one of the nineteen officers shot by General Villa after the capture of Torreon. He was shot in the breast, but recovered consciousness and crawled to a hiding place while the enemy were feasting.

THE FANCY FAIR.

At the request of the public, the Grand Fancy Fair and Charity Bazaar in aid of the New Foundling Home, which is being held in St. Mary's High School Grounds, Nesbit Road, Byculla, will be continued to-day, the 6th December.—Admission Free.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE BY GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA.

The Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya (the Indian Academy of Music) will give a grand concert to-day at the Framji Cowasji Hall at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) The proceeds are in aid of the South African Fund and it is hoped that the public will extend their generous support.

ZABERN SCANDAL

ANTI-GOVERNMENT INDIGNATION.

CHANCELLOR'S ANGRY REPLIES.

A STORM OF INTERRUPTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, Dec. 4.

In the Reichstag to-day the Chancellor replied to questions regarding the Zabern affair in a tone of protest and anger which has not been heard since the debate with reference to Morocco. Half the House itself was seething with anti-Government indignation and once the House was shaken with a storm of interruptions.

A DANGEROUS CLEFT FORMING.

The Chancellor demanded that the civil and military authorities should work in harmony. He declared with passionate emphasis that his policy in Alsace had not altered. He concluded by saying that the moment was serious, not because, a vote of "no confidence" might be passed, but because a dangerous cleft was forming between the people and the Army.

The size of the majority hostile to the Government has made a deep impression. It is thought that if the Statthalter is compelled to retire, Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, will follow.

BRITISH JOURNALIST ARRESTED.

The "Daily Mirror" correspondent was arrested at Zabern to-day for attempting to photograph an officer. He was released after quarter of an hour's detention. His camera was seized. He will be tried in the police court.

LATER.

The "Daily Mirror" correspondent, who was arrested at Zabern, has been released. The judge held that there could not be any question of arrest, seizure of camera, or even confiscation of plates, as photography was not prohibited in Zabern.

CHANCELLOR TO CONFER WITH KAISER.

BERLIN, Dec. 5.

The Imperial Chancellor and the Commander of Alsace have gone to Donaueschingen to confer with the Kaiser.

THREAT TO MURDER MR. S. N. BANERJEA.

ANOTHER ANARCHIST EPISTLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 5.

To-day Mr. Surendranath Bannerjea received a letter from the anarchists threatening to murder him if he did not sever his connection with the Government within a month, Rs. 1,000 was also demanded. The letter took Mr. Bannerjea to task for forwarding the recent bomb letter to the police for investigation. The police are inquiring into the matter.

ALLOWANCE FOR KABUL DEPORTEES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 5.

The Amir of Kabul is said to have offered an allowance of Rs. 500 monthly to persons deported in connection with the recent conspiracy. The only proviso is that they shall hold no communication with Sardar Ayub Khan, at Lahore, and shall take up their residence at a distance from that city.

THE MEDINA UNIVERSITY.

(From a Correspondent.)

LAHORE, Dec. 5.

Maulvi Mahbub Alam, editor of the "Paisa Akbar," Lahore, wired from Medina on the 3rd instant that on His Majesty the Sultan of Turkey's behalf Shaikh Abdul Aziz Shaweesh laid the foundation-stone of the Medina University with great eclat on the 1st day of the that is on November 30th.

INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS AT CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 5.

An Indian Science Congress of which Lord Carmichael is patron will be held in Calcutta on the 15th, 16th and 17th January. Several Professors and leading scientists of India will read papers.

INTERNATIONAL POLO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.

A formal challange for the International Polo Cup has been received. June 1 is suggested as the date of the first game.

M. C. C. TEAM IN S. AFRICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, Dec. 5.

A two days' return match at King William's Town between the M. C. C., and a Border eleven ended in a draw.

CANADIAN IMMIGRATION.

SUPREME COURT'S DECISION IGNORED.

INDIANS HELD FOR DEPORTATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VICTORIA, British Columbia Dec. 5.

Fourteen Hindus, out of twenty who have just arrived, are being held for deportation in spite of the decision of the Supreme Court on November 25th.

Hindus are now coming direct from Hong-Kong, from where reports say that numbers are awaiting the action of the Dominion before embarking for Canada.

Publie, political, and labour bodies are lodging protests at Ottawa, urging that stringent laws be framed for the exclusion of Asiatics.

ITALIAN CRUISER SAN GIORGIO.

NO MATERIAL DAMAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 5.

The Italian cruiser San Giorgio, which went ashore as she was leaving the Straits of Messina, has not suffered any great damage. She will return to active service shortly.

COLOSSAL INSURANCE CONTRACT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 5.

The Canadian Pacific Company has just insured in London its entire property in Canada for £22,400,000 sterling. The contract is believed to be the largest ever concluded.

MAHARAJA OF BURDWAN'S CALCUTTA SPEECH.

A DURBAN PRESS COMMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 5.

The "Durban Mercury," referring to the Maharajah of Burdwan's speech in Calcutta, says that many Europeans in Natal would be grateful if the Maharajah would induce the Indian public to divert to the repatriation of all Indians a portion of the large sums now being given for the support of the passive resisters. The "Mercury" doubts, however, whether local Indians would welcome repatriation.

RAILWAY COMPANY DEFRAUDED.

CASHIER GETS FIVE YEARS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

AJMERE, Dec. 5.

Babu Motilal, cashier in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's office here has been convicted of the charges made against him of criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 53,000 and falsification of accounts and has been sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 10,000. Out of the fine, Rs. 8,000 are ordered to be paid to the Company as compensation.

CHOLERA OUTBREAK IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 5.

Cholera has broken out in the Taltola section of Calcutta amongst a number of Europeans and Anglo-Indians. Several residents have been affected and one Mrs. Wollen, wife of the Head Assistant of the Turf Club, died yesterday.

CROP PROSPECTS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Decr. 5.

The crop telegrams dated the 29th November, show no improvement in agricultural prospects. In the United Provinces and Punjab more rain is urgently needed for sowings of Spring crops, Harvesting of Autumn crops have been average to good. Prices over Nothern India indicate an upward tendency.

GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Dec. 5.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Willingdon are expected to pay a visit to Sind towards the end of January next. Their Excellencies whose stay in the Province will extend to about 10 days will probably visit Karachi, Larkana, Sukkur, Khairpur and Hyderabad.

ANGLO-GERMAN COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, Dec. 5.

The Reichstag has passed the third reading of the Bill for the continuance of the arrangement regulating commercial relations with the British Empire.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

IMPROVEMENT IN SILVER MARKET.

SPECIE BANK MEETING.

Great relief was felt by merchants in the Silver Market yesterday on receipt of Reuter's message in connection with the purchase of the Specie Bank's silver by a powerful London syndicate and the tone of the Market improved immediately. The rates advanced and it was understood in the Market that there were buyers in London also at advanced rates.

The other Markets were working in a normal condition and in the Share Market a steady tone prevailed, though it was understood that the provisional liquidator of the Indian Specie Bank was selling the shares held by the Bank as security, on behalf of its constituents.

The Thakore Saheb of Morvi will preside at a meeting of the shareholders and depositors of the Indian Specie Bank on Wednesday, the 10th instant, to consider what steps should be taken to protect the interests of all concerned.

Another meeting has been convened tomorrow by Messrs. Pandia and Company, solicitors, in their office at 3 p.m.

ALLAHABAD BANK.

A PRESS EULOGIUM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 5.

In connection with the various rumours as to the stability of certain existing banks, the "Pioneer" says with reference to the Allahabad Bank:—"Compare the financial position of any of the failed banks in the era of their greatest prosperity with that of say the Allahabad Bank to-day. Which of those institutions, however much they may have deserved a better fate than has been their lot, could have boasted at any time of a reserve fund of nearly 50 per cent. more than its paid up capital, and of cash at the head office and branches sufficient to meet all current accounts, saving bank deposits, and overdue deposits, and leave a balance over and above of many lakhs to the good, exclusive too of the reserve fund of 38 lakhs in Government Paper, and of large sums in gilt-edged securities easily realisable.

"That is the happy situation in which the Allahabad Bank finds itself to-day and yet apparently, as in the case of other well managed banks in this country, its financial strength is no guarantee against the circulation of the wildest of wild rumours. One favourite story is, that it has lost large sums of money by recent bank failures. There is of course not a word of truth in this and other stories that apparently emanate from Calcutta and the Punjab.

"This, however, is but a sample of the methods being pursued in various parts of India at the present time by unscrupulous persons who have their own sinister ends to serve. The Public would do well not to play into their hands by believing every idle rumour that is spread about the bazars."

BANK OF BARODA.

We have received the following communique from Mr. B. L. Gupta, I.C.S., Dewan, Baroda State:—

Owing to the present financial crisis His Highness' Government deem it necessary to contradict the rumours circulated by certain interested parties regarding the withdrawal of Government support to the Bank of Baroda, Ltd. All such rumours are entirely groundless, and the action of endeavouring thus to mislead the public meets with the strong disapproval of His Highness' Government. It is, therefore notified for general information that the Bank of Baroda continues to enjoy the full confidence and support of the Baroda Government.

THE PIONEER BANK.

Khan Bahadur Jamsedji A. Dalal having declined to accept the appointment made by Mr. Justice Davar on Thursday to investigate the affairs of the Pioneer Bank owing to indisposition, his Lordship yesterday appointed Mr. S. B. Billimoria, public accountant, in his stead.

BOMBAY MERCHANT'S BANK.

Messrs. Little and Company on behalf of the Bombay Merchants' Bank, yesterday, filed an affidavit in reply to the petition for winding up denying the various allegations contained in the petition, and setting out the true facts as to the position of the Bank. The affidavit was also served on the petitioner's attorneys yesterday afternoon and we understand that the petition is to be withdrawn to-day.

INDIAN DEPUTATION.

SIR M. M. BHOWNAGREE ON EXCLUSION OF INDIANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 5.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—Sir Mancherjee Bhownargee, interviewed by a representative of the "Daily Telegraph," explains that when he claimed in his interview with Lord Crew the right of entry for Indians to all parts of the Empire he meant that Indians should not be refused *qua* Indians. I have always recognised the right of Colony or Dominion to impose restrictions on the immigration of Indians wherever this is necessitated by legimately economic grounds or wher there is risk that without it the Colony will be submerged.

BURMA BANK.

PRIVY COUNCIL APPEAL.

EX-DIRECTORS' SENTENCES.

This was a petition for special leave to appeal from a judgment of the High Court of Lower Burma of June 20 last, affirming a conviction and sentence of the petitioners in a trial before Mr. Justice Twomey at Rangoon.

Sir Robert Finlay, K.C., and Mr. Coltman appeared for the petitioners.

Clifford and Mower were directors, and and Strachan was the general manager of the Bank of Burma from November 15, 1904, the date of its incorporation, until December 2, 1911, when it was wound up. The last balance-sheet, which was for the six months ended June 30, 1911, was issued about August 1, 1911, after which there was a continuous and heavy fall in the value of the securities held by the bank. Strachan drew the attention of the board to this unprecedented fall, and in November, 1911, Clifford, with the approval of his co-directors, went to Calcutta to place the position before the Bank of Bengal and to ask for assistance. The Bank of Bengal refused to assist. Clifford returned to Rangoon and reported this at a board meeting held on November 13, 1911. The board then decided that the business could no longer be carried on and closed its doors. On October 9, 1912, the Official Liquidator filed a complaint in the Court of the District Magistrate of Rangoon, alleging that the petitioners had, by knowingly issuing a false balance-sheet for the half-year ended June 30, 1911, and by continuing to advertise the bank as a prosperous and going concern, dishonestly induced certain persons to deposit money with the bank. He further alleged that the petitioners had committed the offence of criminal breach of trust by paying dividends out of capital. The District Magistrate framed three separate charges of fraud against the petitioners, to which the Judge of his own motion added a fourth, namely, "of intentionally keeping the bank open as a going concern after it had ceased to be solvent." The petitioners were tried before Mr. Justice Twomey at Rangoon. The jury returned a general verdict of "guilty" against each of them. Clifford and Strachan were sentenced to eight months' imprisonment on each of three charges and Mower to six months, the sentences to run consecutively. Certain questions reserved were heard by a bench of three Judges, one of whom was Mr. Justice Twomey, and on June 20 last all the questions were decided against the petitioners. Mower had since been released on account of serious illness.

Sir Robert Finlay now submitted that special leave to appeal should be granted on the grounds (1) that the amendment of the charge by the Judge at the trial was bad in law; (2) that the verdict in the case of each of the prisoners was bad, as being a general verdict upon a charge part of which was bad in law; (3) misdirection by the Judge; (4) improper admission of evidence; (5) that the Judge erred in repeatedly expressing his own opinion upon important questions of fact in such a way as to be likely to influence unduly the jury; and (6) that the sentences passed upon the petitioners were illegal, as being in contravention of the provisions of section 71 of the Indian Penal Code. On the last-mentioned point, it was argued that, though there were three charges it was after all only a single offence, the publication of a false balance-sheet, and the imposition of three consecutive terms of imprisonment was illegal. Replying to Lord Parker, Sir Robert Finlay said the maximum punishment for the offence was seven years' penal servitude.

JUDGMENT.

The Lord Chancellor said that their Lordships were unable to advise his Majesty to accord special leave to appeal. A Court of Criminal Appeal, which that Board was not, could go into questions of procedure and evidence, but their Lordships' functions were much narrower. As was laid down in Dillet's case, they would only interfere with convictions and sentences if they found that there had been some gross contravention of the ordinary forms of justice or some manifest violation of fundamental principles. In the present case there was evidence to go before the jury on all the charges, and there was nothing in the conduct of the case which called for their Lordships' interference. As regards the sentence, any objection could only be as to the precise form in which it was framed. The offences were technically separate, and the Judge passed three consecutive sentences instead of one of the same combined duration which would have run concurrently and covered them all.

The petition was therefore refused.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Arnould and Son.

FOREIGN OFFICE REORGANISATION.

MR. J. B. WOOD APPOINTED POLITICAL SECRETARY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Decr. 5.

The reorganisation of the Foreign Office, recently sanctioned by the Secretary of State, whereby the appointment of Political secretary has been created is being given definite shape. Mr. J. B. Wood, who is officiating for Col. Sir Henry MacMahon, has been appointed Political Secretary. He will take charge of the internal affairs while the Foreign Secretary will have the control of the external affairs. This reorganisation will bring the Government of India into closer touch with the Native States, beneficial alike to the Paramount Power and the Chiefs. As regards the Foreign Secretaryship Col. Sir Henry MacMahon will resume his appointment on the conclusion of the Tibetan negotiations.

He will however, take leave in the Spring and no successor has as yet been appointed. Mr. Wood is an officer well-known among the chiefs and his selection will be extremely popular.

CLOTH MARKET FIRE.

INCENDIARISM ALLEGED.

SHOP-KEEPER ARRESTED.

Prabhudass Amidass, owner of a cloth shop in the Lakhmidass Khimji cloth market, which was destroyed by fire about ten days ago, has been arrested by the police in connection with the same fire and he was placed before Mr. Frank Oliviera at the Esplanade Police Court by Deputy-Inspector Sargon.

It was alleged that the fire originated from the accused's shop and that the accused was seen coming out of the shop about half an hour before the fire broke out. It was further alleged that the accused had insured his shop for Rs. 10,000 a few days before the fire.

On the application of Mr. Sargon, the accused was remainded to police custody till the 8th instant.

PILGRIM SHIP IN DISTRESS.

THESEUS AGROUND IN RED SEA.

The following telegram from the Political Resident, Aden, dated the 3rd December, is published:—

"Holt Line vessel Theseus with 800 pilgrims abroad and propeller lost is aground at 25 miles to the north of Jebel Tair in the Red Sea. Assistance being rendered."

'CONGRESS' PREPARATIONS AT KARACHI.

It is satisfactory to note that arrangements for the forthcoming sessions of the Indian National Congress at Karachi are continuing to make good progress. The pandal work is being pushed forward. We notice that dealwood ceiling boards are being used for the sides instead of matting. This will make the pandal a substantial structure. The offices for the Secretaries, Delegates Registration, the sale of tickets and other purposes will be accommodated in tents instead of pukha huts as it was at first contemplated. This change will decidedly improve the general appearance of the pandal surroundings.

A combined meeting of the Executive committee and all the other committees appointed for the various purposes already noticed in these columns was held in the General Secretary's office on Monday last. From the reports of the work done by these committees as submitted before the meeting, we gather that the Committees are alive to the onerous and delicate task they have undertaken and are doing their best to carry it out in a thorough manner. We understand that it was resolved at this meeting that such combined meetings of all committees will now take place thrice a week on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 p.m. each day in the office of the General Secretary Mr. Chagla. Many details as to distribution of work during the Congress week have got to be arranged. Two additional committees were appointed at the said meeting, a Decorations Committee and another Conveyances Committee. We are glad to learn that more than fifty delegates are coming from Madras. It is not correct as reported in some papers that Mr. Surrendernath Bannerjea is not coming. We are in a position to say that he is coming. As far as we are aware all the leaders of the Congress movement are coming with the exception of Mr. Gokhale.

Mr. Khemchand Janimal has also very kindly offered his bungalow for the use of Congress delegates.

THE ALCAZAR.

Last evening before a good audience that refined Hebrew comedian Lew James made his last appearance in Bombay. For the few months past both he and Miss Reina Selma had put on an entirely new programme Lew as a Ragtime burate being excruciatingly funny whilst the dances of Miss Selma were entirely new to the East. They both leave for Calcutta to-day.

To-night an entirely new bill will be presented. The new artistes were to have arrived last evening from South Africa and consist of the brothers Gould, who made quite a stir in London at the Hippodrome with their terrific whirlwind dances and refined entertainment. They are also instrumentalists of no mean order. With them is Miss Doreen Dale a sprightly actress vocalist and who should secure a "big win" of public appreciation. The pictures will consist of a comedy:—"A Chequered Wooing" that will bring forth alternately tears and laughter, a travel subject (comic) and "Pathes Gazette" conclude what appears to be a fine programme. For the "Kiddies" the management have a Fish Pond in the garden and some of the prize are valued at Rs. 10 at the first house, 6-30. Children purchasing tickets for the Fish Pond will be admitted free to the Theatre on Tuesdays, Thursday and Saturdays.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following is a list of the additional passengers to proceed by the English Mail steamer Arcadia:—

Mr. H. Rogers, Mr. C. H. Crole-Rees, Mr. W. Priestley, Mr. T. S. Subrahanyan, Capt. L. Hunter-Jones, Mrs. A. Hersin, Mrs. Habib and infant, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Fell, Mr. Cole, Mr. Taylor, Mr. J. C. Allen, Mrs. J. D. Ogg, Miss Foster, Mr. Anderson, Mr. S. Buckingham, Mrs. Rogers and child, Mrs. G. A. Gahagan, Lt.-Col. A. E. Berry, Mr. David Jones, Miss H. Visser, Mr. A. Habib, Mr. Victor Rosenthal, Mr. G. H. Tattersfield, Mr. Gregory, Mr. George Lewis, Mr. A. Voigt. Mr. N. Renfrey, Mr. Adam, Mr. H. C. Adler and Mr. A. Mann.

BAND AT BANDRA.

The Imperial Band will play the following programme of music at the Bandra Point to-morrow commencing at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.) under the direction of Mr. D. C. Menezes, Band Master.

March ..... Soldiers in the Park.....Monckton.
Overture ..... Poet and Peasant .....Suppe.
Valse ..... Souge d'Automne .....Joyce.
Selection ..... The Casino Girl .....Englande.
Song ..... Alice Where Art Thou? ...Morelli.
Characteristic ...The Whistler and his Dog ..... Betton.
Two Steps ... The Cockney Band ...Valentin.
Galop ..... John Peel ..... Hunt.

God Save The King-Emperor.

EASING THE SILVER MARKET.

ACTION BY LONDON SYNDICATE.

PURCHASE OF ENTIRE SPECIE BANK STOCK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Company's silver circular says the huge speculations of the Indian Specie Bank have caused much uneasiness for three years past, and the burden of carrying the large stocks involved has been exceedingly heavy to those concerned.

Negotiations have just been completed whereby the Bank's entire unrealised stock here both in actual silver and in the form of contracts for forward delivery, have been acquired by a powerful London syndicate.

The circular says the step will prove of immense benefit, and relieve apprehensions of further disturbance in the silver market in consequence of recent events.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

TENURE OF COMMANDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 5.

The Secretary of State for India has approved the revised rules in connection with the tenure of commands of Indian Regiments. Under the new conditions the tenure of command of all Regiments or Battalions shall not exceed four years and this will apply to all Commandants appointed on or after 9th November 1913. In the Cavalry no officer will be eligible for command after attaining the age of 48 years, and in the Infantry after attaining the age of 50 years.

All Cavalry officers, other than those appointed as Commandants before the 9th November 1913, will be required to vacate their regimental appointments at the age of 50. Officers ineligible for command of a Regiment under the foregoing rules will have the option of residing in or out of India under existing conditions at any time on or after attaining 48 years of age in the Cavalry and 50 years in the Infantry.

Lieut. Col. Sutton, 10th Gurkha Rifles, has been selected as 2nd in command of the 2nd Battalion of that Regiment.

Lieut. Col. Nisbett, 92nd Punjabis, is appointed 2nd-in-Command of that regiment.

Lieut. Col. Senior, 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkhas, has been selected for the command of the 1st Battalion of that Regiment.

Lieutenant Channer, 2nd Battalion, the Gurkhas is appointed, to No. 31 Divisional Signal Company.

Lieutenant Symmons, 31st Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Kirkee is transferred to the Home Establishment.

Captain Hepper, Officiating Deputy Assistant Director General Military-Works, is posted to the Poona Division.

Captain H. W. Russell R.A.M.C. has been appointed to the charge of the Brigade Laboratory Ambala with effect from 22nd November 1913

The following officers, all of therank of Captain, qualified at the recent Competition Examination for admission to the Staff College, Quetta:—Magriac, Lancashire Fusiliers; Maples, West Riding Regiment; Dixon, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment; Hanbury, Shropshire Light Infantry; Craster, 6th K. E. O. Cavalry; Welmer, 4th K. G. O. Ferozepore Sikhs; Hutchinson, 23rd Sikh Pioneers; Brown, 47th Sikhs; Johnson, 48th Pioneers; Pope, 58th Vaughans Rifles; Murray, 5th Scinde Rifles; Anderson, 59th Scinde Rifles; Mcpherson, 62nd Punjabis; Agle, 67th Punjabis; Howell, 82nd Punjabis; Palmer, 113th Infantry; Welson, 114 Marattas; Scott, 1st K. G. O. Gurkhas; Hogg, 4th Gurkhas; Crowdy, 5th Gurkhas; and Conningham 10th Gurkhas.

The following officers also qualified but there are no vacancies for them:—Captains Howson, 4th Cavalry; Shakespear, 12th Cavalry; Henderson, 29th Lancers; Morris, 30th Lancers; Jones, 36th Jacobs Horse; Wylly, Q. V. O. Corps of Guides; Burdett 11th Rajputs; Franklin, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs; Lieutenant, Stranack, 29th Punjabis; Crookshank, 34th Sikh Pioneers; Cray, 36th Sikhs; Dunlop, 37th Dogras; Cobban, 43rd Erinpura Regiment; Radcliffe Smith, 44th Merwara Infantry; Manson, 61st K. G. O. Pioneers; Burnett, 72nd Punjabis; Hodgson, 84th Punjabis; Roughton, 113 Infantry; Baldwin, 121st Pioneers; Cretton, 126th Baluchistan Infantry; Russell, 126th Baluchistan Infantry; Duff, 1st K. G. O. Gurkha Rifles; Barton 2nd K. G. O. Gurkha Rifles; Alexander, 3rd Q. A. O. Gurkha Rifles; Wylie, 4th Gurkha Rifles, Pike, 9th Gurkha Rifles; Wheeler, 9th Gurkha Rifles.

The undermentioned officers have been nominated for admission to the Staff College by the Commander-in-Chief:—Captains Murray, Royal Garrison Artillery, Coor Harris, Royal Engineers, Wylly, Q. V. O. Corps of Guides.

BABY SHOW AT FANCY FAIR.

The Baby Show at the Fancy Fair, to raise funds for the new Foundling Home, was well patronised, for no less than 78 competitors brought beautiful babies of all ages under two years old, and several doctors of the male sex present were only too glad that an adjudicant like Dr. Benson was able to take the responsibility off their shoulders. Daphne Otto, 11½ months, won the first prize, while the second prize went to a baby of nine months named Olga Dunbar Brown. Out of seventeen prizes the third was awarded to a very young baby christened Margaret Ratcliffe. The three prizes were perambulators, and for the fourth a doll's perambulator was presented.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

A Bad Record.

"Daily News and Leader."—No Englishman acquainted with the facts of the controversy can read without shame the accounts given in the Reuter telegram from Bombay yesterday of the methods by which the Indian strike in Natal is being repressed. They may very likely be over-coloured. It is difficult to believe that men refusing to work are with Government sanction really being sent to the mines, flogged and shot if they attempt to escape. On the other hand, the record of Natal in its treatment of indentured Indians is so very bad that almost anything is possible. Techinically their condition is the without guarantee against tyranny. They have a "Protector"; they have medical officers to attend them; the can in gross cases of cruelty and injustice make their voices heard in the courts. But all these guarantees have proved in practice almost entirely illusory. The worth of the protection of the courts, for example, may be estimated from a single characteristic case. A young man was accused of flogging a woman and her son with a rhinoceros hide whip. The magistrate remarked that this particular offender "had not acted like a man and admitted that be struck the blow." But he thought the case would be met by cautioning him and discharging him, and he advised the Indians to get back to work.

There are only two hopeful features in the situation as it reveals itself at present. The Indians, as a Commission in Natal recently pointed out, are quite indispensable to many Natal industries, and more self-interest must mitigate severities which are likely to recoil heavily on those who practice them. In the second place, it is in the power of the Indian Government to put a very prompt end to this sort of prosecution. The Indian Government has in the past shown an entirely commendable zeal in the protection of those committed to its care. It checkmated bluntly enough the attempt of the Rand mine owners to stock their mines with cheap Indian labour. There is no reason why it should tolerate indefinitely the mishandling of Indians in Natal. It has it in its power to bring Natal to reason with a word: and if the stories from Bombay prove to be substantially true we hope that word will be spoken without further delay.

Grave risk to the Empire.

"Manchester Guardian."—There are some signs that the strike of the Indians in Natal will not last, but the partial failure of an agitation in which rather more than half the population (apart from the Kaffirs) has taken part argues nothing against its justice or expediency. The strike can be put down with the strong hand, for the Indians, fortunately for us, are not fighters. But its rights and wrongs cannot be evaded without the gravest risk of injury to the Empire. Nor must repression take a form which denies too plainly the ordinary civil rights of by far the most numerous class of British subjects. On both these heads the action of Natal shows a lack of consideration for Imperial interests. The repression of the strike is taking forms that are intolerably harsh. Only a very small proportion of the strikers have been guilty of crime; the great majority have been as orderly, and far more submissive, than English strikers would be. But strikers whose only offence is passive resistance to the wrongs of their race have been arrested wholesale and thrown into prison. There may be provisions in the articles of indenture which prescribe imprisonment as the punishment for breach of its terms, but it seems plain that Indians who are not under indentures are being imprisoned.

The Indians were brought to South Africa in the first instance by the Imperial Government, and the grant of responsible government to South Africa does not absolve us from our responsibility for their reasonable treatment.

A Grave Outlook.

"Pall Mall Gazette."—Finally, we have now to face the inevitable alienation of moderate Indians, which will assuredly be produced by the present situation in South Africa. People at Home have not the feintest conception of the depth of feeling feeling aroused by the South African question among perfectly loyal and friendly Indians. On October 25 Mr. Gokhale said in Bombay that he feared the racial feelings now being stirred up would not be confined to South Africa. We know his warning is well founded, and for this and other less conspicuous reasons, we regard the outlook in India with very considerable apprehension.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 5.

The total approximate gross earnings of States and Guaranteed Railways from the 1st April to the 22nd November 1913, show a gain of Rs. 1,570,497 as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1912-1913.

Sanction may be according to the issue of the Burdwan Katya Railway Company's prospectus.

Sanction has been accorded to the following surveys being carried out by the Patiala Durbar on 2 feet 6 inch guage from Patiala via Pihewa to Dhand; from Sirhind via Sanghol to Roopar; from Patiala to Sirhind from Somana via Sonam to Mansa; from Samana to Ghuram; from Chhintanuvala to Amargarh.

PIRACY AT BUSREH.

SAILING VESSELS ATTACKED AND LOOTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Dec. 5.

A message from Busreh states that on Sunday night the 23rd November, the British Indian sailing vessels, Mejlis and Narampassa, while anchored in the river near the Customs House of Abulkhossib were attacked by a band of about 15 armed men. Nakhada Kasim of the Mejlis was killed and Nalhoda Ismail of the Narampassa was wounded in the hand. The robbers took Rs. 550 from the Mejlis and Rs. 300 and some clothing and cooking utensils from the Narampassa.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL APPELLATE COURT.

CLAIM FOR BROKERAGE.

ALLEGED GAMBLE IN SILVER AND COTTON.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

CHHOGMAL BALKISONDAS *v.* JAINANAYAN KANHIALAL.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Macleod.

The plaintiffs, who are also the appellants, filed the suit to recover from the defendants a sum of Rs. 48,045-15-0 with interest. The plaintiffs were Bombay merchants, carrying on business as Shroffs, Pukka Adatias and Commission Agents, and the defendants were merchants carrying on business at Cawnpore and Delhi. At Cawnpore the defendant's business was managed by one Mangalchand, who according to the plaintiff was a partner in the defendant firm. It was agreed between the plaintiffs and the defendants that the plaintiffs should act as the Pukka Adatias of the defendants and honour their hundis; the plaintiffs were to charge commission at 6 annas per cent., brokerage at 4 annas per cent. on the price of cotton and seeds and commission at the rate of one rupee per every thousand rupees of silver sold or purchased and Re. 1 per every thousand rupees paid by plaintiffs on hundis on defendant's account. Interest was agreed on at 0-7-9 per cent., per month on both sides of the account. The plaintiffs from time to time executed various orders for the defendants and sent them statements of account. Among others they also received an order for sale of 800 tons of linseed and 200 tons of rapeseed for delivery in April-May, 1911. The defendants, however, failed to give delivery and the plaintiffs had to buy and give delivery on the defendant's account, at a heavy loss, the prices having gone up. The defendants had in correspondence repudiated the linseed and rapeseed transactions altogether and had said that their Gumastha at Cawnpore had no authority to enter into such transactions. The plaintiffs submitted that he had such authority or he was at any rate held out to the plaintiffs as having such authority. The plaintiffs claimed the sum mentioned above as being due to them as the balance of the account between them and the defendants.

A MERE MUNIM.

The defendants said that Mangalchand was a mere Munim of theirs at Cawnpore, who was remunerated by a share in the profits. He had authority to transact business at Cawnpore only and had no authority to enter into any forward transactions in any commodity in any place whatever. They said that the alleged employment by Mangalchand of the plaintiffs as Pukka Adatias was beyond the scope of their authority. They however took up the further defence that Mangalchand never employed the plaintiffs as Pukka Adatias and that all the orders given by Mangalchand were in respect of wagering and gambling transactions and the transactions entered into by the plaintiffs were of this nature. The defendants denied on these grounds, their liability to pay.

After a prolonged hearing Mr. Justice Macleod held that the defendants could not evade liability on the ground that Mangalchand had no authority. He further held that there was not one circumstance proved before him which could lead him to suppose that the plaintiffs and the defendants had any intention of doing anything more than gamble on the rise and fall of the prices in silver, cotton, linseed, and rapeseed, and that the whole of the evidence was in the favour of a common understanding that the parties should deal in differences and settle in that way.

From this decision the plaintiffs had filed the present appeal.

Mr. Raikes and Mr. Kanga appeared for the plaintiff-appellants.

Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. Moos appeared for the defendant-respondents.

After hearing arguments their Lordships reserved judgment.

Attorneys for the appellants:—Madhavji, Kamdar and Chhotubhai.

Attorneys for the respondents:—Malvi, Hiralal, Mody and Ranchhoddas.

APPELLATE SIDE.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

CASE SENT FOR ENHANCEMENT OF SENTENCE.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

KING-EMPEROR *v.* VAZIR JAMAL OF FAIZPUR.

This case was referred by Mr. C. G. Henderson District Magistrate of East Khandesh, to the High Court to exercise its powers of Revision and enhance the sentence under section 439 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

In this case an Honorary Second Class Magistrate of Savda found the accused guilty of the offence of criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 550, under section 406 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 50. The facts of the case are briefly these:—

On the 4th July 1913 the complainant cut a small tin so as to contain, Rs. 40, 30 sovereigns and 6 currency notes of Rs. 5 each and 3 of ten each in all an amount of Rs. 550. He wanted to send it to his broker at Bombay. He therefore put the amount into it and went to the accused to get the tin and its cover soldered. The accused consented to that and went into the other half of his house pretending to make preparations for the purpose and asking the complainant to wait for a while. After a short time he returned with a piece of stick and again went inside after measuring the tin. He again asked the complainant to wait for a little more as he wanted to go out. The complainant had only asked him why he measured it but had not suspected the accused's action. When the accused returned he again came to the complainant and said the cover of the complainant's tin was not well joined and he wanted to put it in order. So saying he took it from the complainant. When the cover was returned it was only joined at one place. The complainant asked him to make haste as one hour had passed since he came there, but the accused said that the instruments were not ready and hence he was late. After a short time he came to the complainant and lifted up the tin that was lying near him and again returned to the other half, followed by the complainant who sat at a distance of three or four feet from the accused. After the work was over the accused returned the tin to the complainant who shook it and found it making a sound.

STONE INSTEAD OF GOLD.

The complainant asked him the reason why it sounded; he replied, there is a chance of melted zinc having dropped in the tin while joining it and therefore it might be sounding. The complainant then paid one anna to the accused and went to the Postmaster. The Postmaster shook the tin and said that he could not accept it. The complainant then returned home and broke the tin open when to his utmost suprise he found a small stone, seven pieces of bricks and a small quantity of ashes. He took all that with him and returned to the accused and asked him the reason, upon which he replied he did not do that. He then went to the Sub-Inspector with the tin and informed him of all that had happened and told him that the numbers of the currency notes lost were entered in his book and the pieces of his tin were lying at his shop. The Police Inspector searched to the accused's house and found the pieces of the complainant's tin in it. The next day the complainant asked Nazir and Sarvar to trace the money. They succeeded in doing that through the accused's wife who informed the complainant that she was willing to return the money if he would compromise the matter. The complainant agreed. He then wrote an indemnity and told them to go to her and followed them immediately after with three witnesses. The indemnity was shown to the accused's wife, and she delivered up the money to the complainant. The complainant informed the Sub-Inspector of this and gave in his charge the sum recovered and his indemnity.

Their Lordships after hearing Mr. Nijsure on behalf of Vazir Jamal reserved their judgment.

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY THE 6TH OF DECEMBER, 1913.

Before Mr. Justice Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

Chamber matters for disposal.

1174-12—Dastur & Co Nursey Tokersey and anr. v. Syed Sirdar Ali Khan 13th Nov. 1913.

436-07—Dastur & Co. Dayanath Kreshnanath Khote Dhondnath Raghunath Khote & ors. Payne & Co. 13th Nov. 1913.

57-12-725—Subnis & Gore Abdullabhoy Hassanally & ors. Khater Esmail Tyab 25th Nov. 1913.

231-08—Edgelow G W & Co Sobhagchand Vassanji a firm v Dada Abboo & ors. 27th Nov. 1913.

VIII of 1890—Re G & Wirdoo Act Patell & Ez. In Re Noorooddun Dorraji & ors. v. Dawoodbhoy Jeewaji Petitioner Motichand & D. 19th Sept. 1913.

491-68—Mulla & Mulla Jawandas & Co a firm v. A K Irani Madhowji K & Ch 14th Sept. 1913.

732-13—Kanga & Sayani Messrs J Movi & Co a firm v the Maharajah Kieshengrah S Mullas & Co Ltd. Edg. G W & Co. 27th Nov. 1913.

364-12—Captain & V Ramratan Malavi a firm v Agdan Pirdan & anr Ardeshir H & D & Co 28th Nov. 1913.

905-13—Captain & V Tokersey Khairaj v Mulji Shamji & anr Dastur & Co. 28th Nov. 1913.

1070-13—Jehangir G & D Narsey Dharamsey v Navivala widow Nadirshaw & D 28th Nov. 1913.

Inure Indian Coys' Act VI of 1882—Madie G & Co In Re Tireamdas Mells & Co Ltd. in Liquidation v R D Sethna official Liquidator Craigie B & C Bhai K & G Edg. G W & Co Crawford B & C A Payne & Co Ard H D & Co B. K by R & Co Mulji & Th Ragh N & Co Master G & Co Wadia G & Co. 29th Nov. 1913.

800-13—C P D'Cunha Bai Sakarbai widow v Chaturbhoy Dayal Nadirsha & D 1st Dec. 1913.

721-13—Pest. R K Co. The Advocate General of Bombay Seedick Haji Hoosen & ors. Matnba J & M 1st Dec. 1913.

980-12—Tyabji D & Co. Purshotamdas Hardayal Bhukhandas Tuljaram a firm v. Mirza M & H 1st Dec. 1913.

732-13—Eglow G M & Co Messrs J. Mone & Co. a firm v The Maharjah Kishue Yurth S Mulla & Co Ld. Kanga & S 3rd Nov. 1913.

For hearing on Exceptions to Special Commissioner's Report (in COURT.)

1113-12—Sm. B. and C., Keshow Raghoba Lote v. Kashinath Ganpatrao Khatwale, Kanga and S.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

223-06—Payne & Co. The Advocate-General Bombay & anr. v. Moosa Haji Hassam & ors. Bhai K & G Mato J. & M., (for further hearing).

621-13—Jamsetji R & D Ramkissondas v Shyanlal Mohanlal Madhowvi K & C

336-13—Mulla & M Minocher Merwanji Pavri & anr. Pestonji Dhunjibhoy & Co. a firm & ors. Wadia G & Co.

79-13—Judah & S (for a pauper) Manaji Jaganith Bhat kar v. Laxman Bhatkar & ors. Purmanand & Co. (for a pauper.)

1180-13—Jamsetji R & D Rughunath Premaji Co a firm v. Shivnarayen Parbhulal Edgelow G W & Co.

783-12—Judah and S Balaji Dhondiba Dhore and anr. v. Pandooji Rowji Dhore and ors Jamsetji R and D.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

761-13—Jam R & D Sunderdas Vassanji v. Chaturbhuj Calleanji a firm Bhimji & Co.

Long Causes.

810-11—Shroff D. & D. Nandibai v. Vasanji Haridas & ors. Mareckhlal & Ty. Madh R & C.

1280-12—Dikshit and P., Khanderao Nana Moroba v. Vasantrao Nana Moroba and ors., Daph. F. and D., Mulji and Th.

150-12—Sabnis & G. Krishnabai Mahadeo Mohite & ors. v. Ganpat Mahadeo Mohite & ors. Shamrao M. & H.

1319-12—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazar Co. Ltd. Payne & Co.

43-13—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazar Co. Ltd. Payne & Co.

354-11—Payne & Co. The Advocate Genl. of Bombay v. Mirza Mahomed Shirazi Shroff D. & D.

O. S. 312-13—Motichand & D. Nemchand Nathabai v. Dayabhai Manchharam & ors. Ardeshir H. D. & Co. Patell & Ez.

441-09—Little & Co. Mathuradas Gokuldas v. Tehelram Girdhardas & anr. Jamsetji R. & D.

486-13—Wadia G. and Co., Purkha Dolla and Co., a firm v Gulam Hussein Abdullaily and ors. Patel and Ez.

498-13—Dikshit and P. Maganlal Ranchhod and ors. v Maneeklal Ghellabhai Maneklal and Ty.

390-13—Little and Co., Messrs. Weld and Co., a firm v Girdharilal Narayandas Tyabjee and Co.

1223-12—D. J. Mantri Moreshwar Narayen and ors. v Gajanan Narayen and ors. D. J. Mantri.

CALLS TO THE BAR.

The following gentlemen have just been called to the Bar:—

Lincoln's Inn.—H. C. Mitchell-Dawson, Lincoln Coll., Oxford, M.A.; A. B. Dunne, Queen's Coll., Camb., M.B., B.C.; B. B. Buckley, King's Coll., Camb., B.A.; Maung Ba Kya, Edinb. Univ.; A. K. M. Bau, Merton Coll., Oxford, B.A.; Sarangu Narasimha Rao, St. Catherine's Coll., Camb., B.A., LL.B.; J. W. A. Geare, Pembroke Coll., Camb., B.A; Mahomed Sleem, Camb. Univ.; Balj Nath Badhwar; C. H. Z. Fernando, St. John's Coll., Camb., B.A., LL.B.; Dina Nath, Exeter Coll., Oxford; Prafulla Nath Ghosh; Nand Ram Verma, Durham Univ., B.Sc.; Mohammad Akbar; T S. Toolis, Corpus Christi Coll., Camb.; Milkhi Ram Ohri, Edinb. Univ.; Abdul Hafiz Khan; Syed Ryaz-ud-Din Ahmad; Qamarud Din; J. H. Bowman, Worcester Coll., Oxford; C. A. Good; R. C. Bourne, New Coll., Oxford, B.A.; Sris Chandra Bose, Calcutta Univ., B.A.; H. C. Gee, Camb. Univ., M.A.; Kizhakavietil Ummamen Luke, Edinb. Univ.; E. J. Samerawickrame; and A. B. Cooray.

Inner Temple.—G. K. Rose, B.A., LL.B., Camb. (holder of a certificate of Honour awarded Michaelmas Term, 1912); C. F. Ryder, B.A., Oxford; A. E. C. Franklin, B.A., Camb.; H. L. J. Edwards, B.A., Oxford; G. A. C. Sandeman, B.A., Oxford; H. R. King, Camb.; F. Woolley-Hart, Oxford; M. K. Chubildas, Camb.; E. C. F. Vyvyan, B.A., Camb.; C. E. von Fleischl, B.A., Oxford; J. Rawle, B.A., Oxford; B G. H. Cotton, Camb.; C. M. Picciotto, B.A., Camb.; C. O. H. Bury, B.A., Oxford; T. F. Buxton, B.A., Camb.; R. F. Dias, B.A., LL.B., Camb.; F. S. Laskey, B.A., Oxford; O. S. Buckmaster, B.A., Oxford; T R. Williams, B.A., Camb.; J. H. Nettlefold, B.A., Camb.; S. N. Ahiya, LL.B., London; E. H. Williams, B.A., Oxford; N. J. Laski, B.A., Oxford; L. F. Hemmans, M.B., B.S., Durham; F. N. Broome, B.A., Oxford; J. R. Hooton, B.A., Oxford; V. Holmes, B.A., Dublin; G. C. Allsebrook, Oxford; E. V. Adams, B.A., LL.B., Camb; H. A. H. Christie, B.A., Camb; F. Rosenheim; K. E. Drake-Brockman, B.A., Oxford; and the Hon. R. S. A. Palmer, B.A., Oxford.

Middle Temple.—A. Safford, Certificate of Honour, Michaelmas Term, 1913; Lokendra Nath Palit; P. J. Cuylits; C. G. Langley; J. R. Sowden, B.A., LL.B., Camb.; K. F. Callaghan, B.A., LL.B., Camb.; E. Martin, B.A., Oxford; Mare Ayimer Dumat; W. E. Jones; J. A. C. Keeves, B.A., Camb.; Syed Mohammad; Panna Lal Bhargava; S. M. Wright; Badri Nath Kapur; Harnandan Lall, M.A., Edin.; I. B. Nelson; Jagan Nath Puri; Tyab Ali Akbar; C. E. W. Bannerman; H. A. Levinson; Nand Lal; A. E. Miyah; Des Raj; Narayan Balaji Nagarkar; Mohamad Afag Khan; Syed Abdussami; W. E. Hurt; H. T. Treves, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.; Tirithdas Manghanmal Giani; E. Terry; G. W. Taylor; H. W. G. Macleod, B.Sc., M.R.C.S.; C. T. Wilkinson; Jeangir Manekji Meta, LL.B., Lond., Intermediate; and W. M. Howell.

Gray's Inn.—W. Moir, M.D., C.M., Aberdeen Univ., B.Sc., Victoria Univ., Manchester; F. W. George; G. E. Oates, M.D., B.S., London Univ., M.R.C.P., London, D.P.H., Camb. Univ.,; E. Apted; T. A. E. Bradley; H. S. Coles; G. Sowden, M.D., Brussels, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., London, D.P.H., Camb. Univ.; E. C. Wilson; R. B. Cox; Nai Prom, Siamese Government student; Gurmukh Singh Mongia; Daya Shankar; Maung Thein Maung; H. Lesser; Nai Paderm, Siamese Government student; R. S. Thacker; Thelapurath Krishna Kurup B.A., Madras Univ.; Syed Mohammed Mustahsin Zaidi, B.A., LL.B. St. Catharine's Coll., Camb., B.A., Allahabad Univ.; P. M. H. Allahar; G. T. Ewen; C. W. St. C. Thompson; T. A. Garner, D. C. Kirkhope, M.D., C.M., Glasgow Univ., D.P.H., Camb., Univ.; and C. W. Renton.

SHOTS FROM A FIREARM.

EUROPEAN WARNED AND DISCHARGED.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Thursday before the Fort Bench of Honorary Magistrates, consisting of Messrs. D. M. Inglis and W. A. M. Lattey, Deputy Inspector G. W. Home charged Mr. G. Dunsmore with wantonly discharging a firearm in a public place.

In consequence of Mr. J. Milne complaining to the Colaba Police that his dog had been shot by somebody, the police instituted inquiries and on the 24 ultimo the accused was heard to discharge a firearm from his house.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge of discharging a firearm for the purpose of shooting crows sitting on the roof of his bungalow, but denied that he had shot the dog.

The dog was shot on the 21st ultimo and there was no evidence to show that the accused had shot it. The Magistrates warned and discharged the accused.

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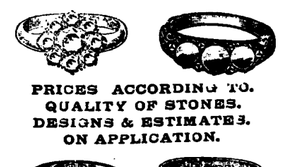

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ACTING AND THINKING.

"SEEING THE GOVERNMENT THROUGH."

THE SPIRIT OF LIBERALISM.

Mr. H. W. Massingham writes in the "Daily News" of Nov. 17, as follows:—

The Government have got themselves into a great tangle, and have had the good sense to tear themselves free from it. So far so good. But they have left their followers in a state of no little anxiety and some suspicion; and that again is a factor in the politics of the hour, which, as Governments go, may come to no harm. It is well for Liberals to be wideawake. The Government has in some respects been far too *ungoverned* for its good, and not entirely through its own fault. Its Press has done too much for it in the way of praise, and not enough in the way of suggestion and guidance. And the Parliamentary Party has been far too yielding, and too uncritical Mr. Churchill would not have taken the tone he now takes if the wrong line (based for the most part in absolute and acknowledged lies as to German shipbuilding) had not been followed in 1908, with barely a protest from Radicals in Parliament or without. Had our shipbuilding been more moderate and our tone less aggressive, we might have saved millions for social reform, come to an accommodation with Germany, avoided the open blackmail of the Tory Party, and averted the European orisis of 1911. But though we knew there were tendencies in the Government which were Imperialistic, and therefore illiberal, the situation was not faced, and Mr. Asquith, an excellent chief for many things but not in resembling his predecessor in close sympathetic touch with Liberal feeling, would have had his friendly warning in time.

Then again the imperious demand for unity which the situation under the Parliament Act created, and the tightness with which the Whips drew the reins of party discipline, the absence of a body of able and independent thinkers below the gangway of the old Fawcett-Morley-Chamberlain type, left the interpretation of the spirit of Liberalism to the Government itself instead of to the Radicals and the independents. But this was an abuse or a misdirection of functions. Governments do the acting; the party ought to do the thinking, or at least the pioneer work of suggestion and admonition. For this purpose a certain independence of mind is indispensable, and it is a fact of some consequence that there is at this moment more of it in the Tory came than in our own.

Take the two questions in which the Government have gone most astray—the woman's question and the labour question. If the early women's deputations had had greater scope, and the right of audience been more respected, above all if the Prime Minister had set his own prepossession aside, and had let the majority of the Cabinet act (let us say on the lines of a Local Option Bill), this hideous, dragging quarrel over a new application to an elemental right of democracy might have been avoided. Of course the Government were not alone to blame. I think the Pankhurst domination of the extreme suffrage movement had a good deal to do with its failure, and that this element never really wanted a settlement unless it could have the glory of negotiating it. But a keener sense of what Liberalism meant might have brought us some steps nearer woman suffrage than we stand to-day.

THE FREE-SPEECH PROSECUTIONS.

So with the free-speech prosecutions. It was here that the duty of criticism was most imperative. The Larkin trial was no worse than the Crowsley trial, or the Bowman trial, or the Mann trial,, or the blasphemy trials. These things seem right enough to officials, advised by officials; they seem wrong to the man who breathes the comparatively free air of the street. He knows that if he is a Liberal or a Labour man, or even an average good-tempered Briton, with a Christian bias, that the men who talk what is called "blasphemy" are not the worst, but sometimes the best sort of citizens, and that those who get indignant over the inequalities of life, or the sufferings of the poor, only speak (roughly perhaps, or with extreme emphasis) what most people of goodwill will feel. And they are certainly against the law condemning these men to share the indignities and miseries which it visits on bad or cruel offenders against society.

And then there has been the weakness of the Labour Party. I don't care to blame them too heavily. Labour has not found its feet yet, and will not for many a year. The apparatus of things is appallingly complex, and the elect of the workers come into contact with it in Parliament all at once. They see the difficulties with which the middle-class expert is more or less familiar; and they have a greater feeling for the exigencies of statesmanship, for the great "Don't speak-to-the-man-at-the-wheel" tradition than some of our Conservative critics. All that is sound, in its way, and a sufficient answer to those whose ears are filled with the rumble of the carts on their way to the "Place de la Revolution." But the Government would have been all the better for a little plain speaking from the Labour Party, whose plain speech was needed. The State has many interests; the greatest of then all is the interest of Labour. What a tragedy, if its utterance is muffled and timid and uncertain!

JUST ORDINARY MEN.

So let us agree not to treat Governments as setishes. They are made up of mortal men, prove to error, to vanity, to forgetfulness of their promises. The attitude of their friends is like one of passive obodience and the real end of progressive polities—that of keeping progressive ideas alive in the nation—will fail. But, indeed, there are two special reasons for requiring Liberals to be faithful to Liberalism when a Liberal Government ceases or is tempted to cease to be Liberal. The first is that we are bidden to regard foreign policy and defensive measures as outside the sphere in which party ideas hold sway, while we actually see the supreme problems of defence (and, therefore, of exterior policy) transferred from the Cabinet to a body of "experts" called the Committee of Imperial Defence. The second is that under the extreme pressure of the party system the freedom of Parliament has been greatly curtailed.

The Cabinet of the day comes forward with an appeal for support on all questions, and appeals to the doctrine of common responsibility to cover all departmental errors, laches, or new departures in policy. That again, is to impose too great a strain on party allegiance, and to give too much power to the Executive. There is a time and cause for the critical mind to yield and to follow unhesitatingly the army and its leaders. What the party has a whole to do is to see Government through their greater political tasks—Home Rule, the supremacy of the Commons, Disestablishment, One Man One Vote—on which its undivided energies are bent, and for the rest to claim and exercise a reasonable liberty of judgment.

BENGAL FLOODS AND STUDENTS.

Mr. Edwyn Bevan writes to "The Times" as follows:—

Few people in England know that a disaster of unusual magnitude befel Bengal last August, when the River Damodar burst its banks and flooded hundreds of square miles. It is not, however, to announce an event three months old that I write to you, but to call attention to an outcome of the disaster profoundly significant of the changes going on under the surface in India, and far more worthy of note than most of those items of administrative news which are supposed to keep the British public *au courant* with Indian affairs. I mean the action of the Calcutta students in presence of the calamity. A letter is now before me from the Rev. W. E. S. Holland, Principal of the Church Missionary College in Calcutta, from which I am allowed to quote. The suddenness and extent of the calamity, one must understand, had been such that a great field was left open for private enterprise and generosity alongside of the action of Government.

The day after the calamity Mr. Holland set out with a relief party of 24 students from his college, volunteer helpers, and found at the station hundreds of other students bound upon the same errand. The Collector of Burdwan explained that the most pressing need was to have the streets scavenged, the sweepers who ought to have removed the dead bodies having gone on strike. "But your caste boys," he added, "will never consent to do that." As soon however as Mr. Holland announced the Collector's needs "a dozen, mostly Christian, but including three Hindu Brahmans, volunteered for the scavenging."

On the first day there seems to have been some confusion among the multitude of students who had flocked from Calcutta to the scene of distress, but within a few days the various bodies of students at work had organized themselves under a central committee. "The native merchants and others," the letter says, "supply funds; and each college makes itself responsible for a particular area, where it maintains a batch of six students, who distribute supplies. Each batch are out for five or six days, till their successors arrive to take their places. The organization is well-nigh perfect—with their corps of inspecting officers, etc.; and there is not a European in it at all, except myself. Hundreds (I imagine thousands) of students have taken part. This has been going on a month. It has been a reveiation to all of the unsuspected spirit and capacity and steadiness of the Bengali student. It is an outcome of the new national spirit, East Bengalis being specially prominent. And so this disaster has been a blessing in disguise and has called into healthy channel of service the new patriotic spirit that else might go off in bombs. The students have become the servants and saviours of their people. There is a new spirit in the land, and the Bengali is a very different person to-day from what he was ten years ago. A new nation is coming to the birth. The most hopeful thing of all is to mark the quiet spirit of determined self-sacrifice in these Hindu students—no fuss, no show, quiet, steady work and volunteers always ready; surely a new thing!"

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

TWO TATA EMPLOYEES ARRESTED IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 5.

Under instructions from the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Chaibassa, the Government Railway Police arrested two Europeans named Mr. John Deaken and Mr. Enos Farren employed as mill rollers in the Tata Company under section 492 of the Indian Penal Code for breach contract of services.

The men were arrested on their arrival in Madras yesterday morning on their way to London, via Colombo, and being unable to furnish security were produced before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Egmore, for remand pending the receipt of warrants from Calcutta. The men stated that they came out to India, on the 24th April, 1913, on a twelve month engagement with three months' notice and that their period of notice expired by the end of November last. It was the first time they said they came out to India and they hoped it would be the last.

His Worship remanded the two men to custody till Monday next.

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FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

(From our Correspondents.)

LONDON, Dec. 21.

All the colours of the rainbow, and black and white as well, would appear to be in fashion this season. Begonia-red is quite a favourite, and on dull winter days looks delightfully cheerful; indeed those who adopt it can claim to be considered public benefactors. I am not quite so sure about the new banana shade, but it is not as yellow as it sounds, being, in fact, very like certain tones of champagne colour. There are some lovely golden-browns and bronze-greens to be seen, which are always welcome; but quite bright greens are also being worn, and look well in soft satins for evening wear in conjunction with lace tunics. The tunic is an essential characteristic of the evening gown, and allows of wonderful contrasts both of material and colour, and fur appears everywhere, even on lingerie, where I must say it seems rather out of place.

A DAINTY BLOUSE

The "tab-and-button" trimming is a style of decoration that is particularly suitable for blouses and shirts intended for day wear, which also means for wear under coats. Anything in the shape of elaborate trimming is then rather in the way and likely to be crushed. We think the design given for such a useful blouse in our illustration will find general favour as both simple and elegant. A good material would be white crope, but such a design could be carried out in almost any material and would look well in crepon, velvet or poplin, or heavy Japanese silk. If in white crepe, as suggested, the tabs would be piped with pale blue silk and the buttons covered with the same material, while the collar is of lace.

A CHILD'S SMART FROCK.

Christmas is not so very far off, and already the thought of "parties" is occupying the childish mind. And the thought of the frocks for those parties is also occupying the minds of not a few mothers. The little maids must look as pretty as possible; that is certain. So in our illustration we give a sketch of a little frock very suitable for party wear, and not very elaborate or costly. Soft washing silk is naturally the material selected, that tasteful and convenient fabric. The frills are of lace, as are also the collar and cuffs and the little vest. The sash is of pale-blue or pink silk, according to taste, and the same coloured ribbon must be used for the tie under the collar and for the bow on the hair.

A BECOMING TAILOR-MADE.

Something a little novel and original is the frequent demand that is made when the question of a new tailor-made for winter wear is under consideration. A good tailor-made lasts a long time; and sometimes the wearer is inclined to get tired of it before its day is done. We think the design given in our illustration will be welcomed by many women who, while they want a coat and skirt, do not want just an "ordinary" coat and skirt. The sketch shows a really original costume, cut in the very latest style, which can only be described as chic. The material is chiffon face cloth, and the colour is a bright delphinium blue. The skirt is cut with the usual lap-over seam in front. The coat shows the two newest features of fashion's devising, the low, wide belt placed well below the waist, and the smart waistcoat. Needless to say, the waistcoat is of black chiffon velours, which is also used for the smart and becoming toque. The quills are black and white. The muff is also of chiffon velvet, with a border of white fox fur, and a stole made in the same style would add an effective finish to the toilette.

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Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearns' Headache Cure will put you right.

SUFFRAGETTE TRIAL.

DISORDERLY SCENES.

MISSILES FOR JUDGE AND COUNSEL.

Before Mr. Justice Lawrence, at the Old Bailey, London, on November 15th, Rachel Peace, 32, was indicted for setting fire to a house known as The Elms, London-road, Hampton, the property of Rosalind Countess of Carlisle.

Mr. Bodkin and Mr. H. D. Roome prosecuted, and the accused was undefended.

A large number of sympathisers with the Suffragette movement occupied seats in court. The trial, says the "Daily Telegraph," was marked by a series of disorderly scenes. A hammer was thrown at the judge, and tomatoes at the counsel, and five panes of glass were broken. Eventually his lordship ordered the clearing of the court.

Mr. Bodkin said fortunately the house was not occupied, although there were people in houses near. The fire was discovered at a quarter-past three on the morning of October 4, and the building was burnt out. At a quarter-past two a constable on duty in Ormond-avenue saw two women pass. He had identified them as the prisoner and a woman named Mary Richardson, who was too ill to be tried. Soon after, another constable saw two women, and had recognised Richardson as one of them.

At the back of the premises were found a tin of paraffin, a bottle smelling of methylated spirit, some copies of the "Suffragette," and some pamphlets relating to the "Cat and Mouse" Act. The police at once circulated a description of the two women, and at a quarter-past four a constable found them at Teddington. They told him they had lost their last train, but he took them to the police-station. It was found that their clothes were wet and muddy, and when told what they were suspected of one of them said:

I wonder if they have found my messages? I expect the place is insured.

A TORN COAT.

On a barbed wire fence was found a piece of cloth which corresponded with a tear in Peace's coat, and she told the police to save it "as she would want to darn it in some day."

A number of witnesses were called in support of the case for the prosecution.

Defendant complained that, although she had given an undertaking, she had not been admitted to bail and while in prison she was subjected to forcible feeding. This had rendered her unfit to prepare her defence.

It was at this point that a woman cried, "She is unfit to be tried," and the scene referred to took places.

The court having been cleared, the judge proceeded to sum up, and the jury found the prisoner guilty.

Mr. Bodkin said that Peace had twice been convicted.

Asked if she had anything to say, the defendant repeated her complaint about not having been admitted to bail and being forcibly fed.

Mr. Justice Lawrence: That is a thing you brought voluntarily on yourself. You cannot be allowed to commit suicide, you know.

Defendant said she had served her previous sentences. "I defy Mr. McKenna," she cried, "and I defy the law or any power on earth to make me serve another long term of imprisonment. I am wholly disgusted at such a miscarriage of justice. Very soon they will cause my death, or drive me mad. I am not strong, and this outrageous practice is having disastrous effects for me. I consider it my highest duty to work in this cause and to give my time and energy and life to it."

A QUESTION OF MOTIVE.

Mr. Justice Lawrence: You have been found guilty, on the clearest possible evidence, of the crime of arson. As far as I have been able to hear you, you do not suggest you have not been guilty of that crime.

Defendant: I do not suggest I am not guilty of the crime. I suggest I am not guilty of any evil motive. My motive is pure.

Mr. Justice Lawrence: Who have to deal with the facts.

Defendant: The motive should be taken into consideration. It is in every case, except where women are concerned.

Mr. Justice Lawrence: I do not know anything about the purity of your motive. I have only to deal with the facts on which you have been found guilty. If the fire had extended to the houses contiguous people would probably have lost their lives, and you would have been guilty of the crime of murder.

Defendant: That was very improbable.

Mr. Justice Lawrence: I am amused at your theories of probabilities. You seem to think you may break the law and rely on the officers of the law to prevent the consequences of your act in so doing. You rely on the policeman patrolling the streets to find the fire, and the Fire Brigade to prevent it from spreading to houses with people in them. That is surely a most irrational way of regarding a thing. The whole course of conduct seems to be one calculated to convince people that women are not either reasonable or able to control their emotions.

BESMIRCHED IDEALS.

You say you have very high ideals. For aught I know it may be quite true, but, if you have, surely committing crimes of this sort is the very way to blot and besmirch all high ideals. If you want to propagate high ideals your conduct must be equal to them and of the same nature, and then people may possibly adopt your views. To go on committing crimes of incendiarism as a means of propagating ideals is the height of folly. I am sorry to have to sentence you, because I can see you are wrong-headed. I must do my duty, and that is to sentence you to eighteen months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

GIRL BURNT TO DEATH.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST HUSBAND.

At the morgue yesterday, Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, concluded the enquiry touching the death of a Mahomedan girl named Fatmabai who died at the J. J. Hospital on the 16th ultimo, suffering from the effects of burns.

On being admitted into Hospital she first made a statement that her clothes caught fire whilst she was cooking her food. Later on, however, she contradicted this statement and said that her husband poured kerosine oil on her clothes and set them on fire because she had, contrary to his wishes, gone to see her relatives that evening. Abdul Kader who had fled to Itarsi after this incident was arrested and brought to Bombay on Thursday.

He stated at the inquest that his wife wished to get a divorce from him and so he accompained her to a meeting of the jamat at her sister's house. After the meeting Abdul Kader took the deceased home and caned her. He then went out when and heard the cries of aperson in pain and so he hurried home to find that the deceased clothes were on fire. He and his neighbours quickly extinguished the flames and removed the deceased to hospital. Afraid that suspicion would fall on him as he had punished his wife that day, he absconded. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THEFT OF RELIGIOUS TRACTS.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment Shivram Laxmon who pleaded guilty to the charge of theft of several bundles of religious tracts, packets of tea and some table linen valued at Rs. 376 belonging to Messrs. Coutts and company.

On Wednesday a gentleman belonging to the International Bible Students' Society noticed a shop-keeper in Agiary Street, Fort, using the tracts of the Society, which were stored in the godown of Messrs. Coutts and Co., as wrappers for articles. The police were informed and Inspector Smith arrested the accused, a sepoy of the firm, who it was alleged sold the tracts to the shop-keeper as waste paper. Subsequently other articles were recovered from other persons.

REPORTED THEFT OF A GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN.

Lukimdass Gokaldass, a cloth merchant residing at old Hanuman Lane reports that his gold watch and chain valued at Rs. 160 was stolen from his room on Tuesday afternoon.

FIRE AT COLÁBA.

A small fire broke out yesterday in the godown of Messrs. Volkart Brothers at Colaba. It was soon put out and the fire engines were not required. The damage was insignificant.

FREE LIFE READING TO ALL WHO WRITE AT ONCE.

The well-known London Astrologer, Prof. Roxroy, has once more decided to favour the people of this country with Free Test Readings of their lives from his new address in The Hague, Holland.

Prof. Roxroy's fame is so well-known in this country that he hardly needs an introduction from us. His power to read the lives of people no mattter at what distance they may be, is described as simply marvellous. Even Astrologers of lesser reputation all over the world acknowledge him to be their master, and follow in his footsteps. He tells you what you are capable of, and how you can be successful. He mentions your friends and enemies, and describes the good and bad periods in your life.

His description as to past, present and future events will astonish and help you. All he wants is your name (written by yourself), your birth date, and sex to guide him in his work. Money not necessary. Mention the name of this paper and get a Trial Reading free.

Herr Paul Stahmann, an experienced Astrologer, of Ober Niewsadern, Germany, says: "The Horoscope which Professor Roxroy worked out for me is quite according to the truth. It is a very clever and conscientious piece of work. As an Astrologer myself, I carefully examined his Planetary calculations and indications, and proved that his work in every detail is perfect, and that he is up to date in his science."

Baroness Blanquet, one of the most talented ladies of Paris, says: "I thank you for my Complete Life Reading, which is really of extraordinary accuracy. I had already consulted several Astrologers but never before have I been answered with so much truth, or received such complete satisfaction. With sincere pleasure I will recommend you and make your marvellous science known to my friends and acquaintances."

If you want to take advantage of this special offer and obtain a review of your life, simply send your full name and address, the date, month, year, and place of your birth (all clearly written), state whether Mr., Mrs., or Miss, and also copy the following verse in your own handwriting:

"Your advice is useful,
So thousands say,
I wish success and happiness;
Will you show me the way?"

If you wish you may enclose 6 annas (stamps of your own country), to pay postage and clerical work. Do not enclose coins in your letter. Send your letter to ROXROY, Dept. 1,001, No. 24, Groote Market, The Hague, Holland. Postage to Holland 2½ annas.

ACID STOMACHS ARE DANGEROUS.

NINE-TENTHS OF ALL STOMACH TROUBLE SAID TO BE DUE TO ACIDITY.

A PHYSICIAN'S ADVICE ON CAUSE AND CURE.

A famous physician whose successful researches into the cause and cure of stomach and intestinal diseases have earned for him an international reputation, said in the course of a recent lecture that nearly all intestinal troubles, as well as many diseases to the vital organs, were directly traceable to a deranged condition of the stomach, which in turn was due nine times out of ten to excessive acidity which not only irritatel and inflamed the delicate lining of the stomach, but also set up gastritis and stomach ulcers. It is interesting to note that he condemns the use of patent medicines as well as a medical treatment for the stomach, stating that he and his colleagues have secured remarkable results by the use of ordinary bisurated magnesia, which, by neutralising the acidity of the food, removes the source of the trouble. He contends that it is as foolish to treat the stomach itself as it would be for a man who stepped on a tack to rub liniment on the foot without first removing the tack. Remove the tack and the foot will heal itself—neutralise the acid and stomach trouble will disappear. Irritating medicines and medical treatments are useless so long as the contents of the stomach remain acid; remove the acidity, and there will be no need for medicine—the inflamed lining of the stomach will then heal itself. Sufferers from acidity should get a small bottle of bisurated magnesia from their chemist, and take half a teaspoonful in a quarter of a glass of hot or cold water after meals, repeating in fifteen minutes, if necessary, this being the dose which the doctor has found most efficacious in all cases.

The above-mentioned ingredients may be obtained from any chemist, or direct from Kemp & Co., Ltd., of Bombay. 856

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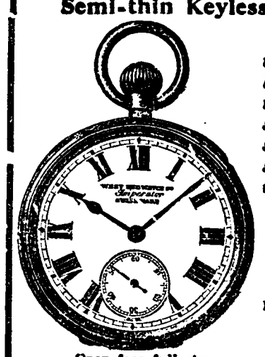

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INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

FROM BAD TO WORSE.

"THE TIMES" SUGGESTION.

There is no longer any need to bespeak attention for the Indian question in South Africa. It is admittedly drifting from bad to worse, says "The Times." The campaign of passive resistance led by Mr. Gandhi has assumed the gravest dimensions, and, in spite of the restraining influence of the leaders, has already resulted in serious outbreaks of disorder. As our Cape Town Correspondent points out this morning, disorder was an inevitable consequence of the movement, though no one questions the sincere desire of the leaders to avoid all excesses. After patiently awaiting the redress promised by the Union Government for more than three years, the Indian community has at last determined to assert its rights by strikes and by certain wholesale breaches of the law, which are being punished by sentences of imprisonment. The greater part of the movement is being conducted without any attempt at violence. The two thousand Indians who recently crossed the Transvaal border from Natal allowed themselves, as the cables report, to be arrested by forty policemen. Their object was only to commit a technical breach of the new Immigration Law, as a protest against the breach of faith to which the point in its provisions. Some of the more lawless amongst their compatriots, however, have taken the indefensible step of setting fire to some plantations of sugar-cane, and there have been serious conflicts with the police in Ladysmith. The Indian population of Natal is now about a hundred and fifty thousand; it slightly outnumbers the whole white population, and it is practically all involved in the demonstration against the Union Government. In the course of the passive resistance movement women have gone to prison as courageously as men, and terrible tales are being telegraphed to India—not, we fear, without some warrant—of the brutality of the treatment to which they are in many cases being subjected. In all the tragic record of this long agitated question there has never been a moment so serious and menacing.

We have already, on more than one occasion, reviewed the Indian grievances against the new Immigration Law, and shown them to be substantial. Indians have accepted fully the principle of exclusion necessary to the protection of the white South African communities. They were promised in return the confirmation of certain rights belonging to Indians born or already domiciled in South Africa; but the promise has not been kept, and they are subjected under the new law to disabilities and discriminations which, quite unneeded for the protection of the white community, are galling to Indian self-respect, and in some ways extremely prejudicial to legitimate Indian interests. We have shown no lack of sympathy with the difficulties in which the question has involved the South African Government; but it needs to be remembered that the Indians showed much public spirit by refusing to press their demands at the time of the great strikes on the Rand in July, when they might easily have added gravely to the perplexity of Ministers already faced by a dangerous situation. It is all the more regrettable that the Government has continued to refuse them reasonable consideration. We publish in another column some extracts from a speech recently delivered by Mr. Gokhale in Bombay, in which he gave the history of his conference at Pretoria with General Botha and two other Cabinet Ministers. Mr. Gokhale's conduct during his visit to South Africa last year has been universally praised, and Union Ministers, who received him most courteously, have not since disputed the nature of the undertakings then given to him. General Botha is, no doubt, in the midst of a delicate political situation, and it may be that the critical nature of the Nationalist Party Congress to be held this week may have disposed him to postpone an attempt to deal with the Indian difficulty. But no such considerations can really outweigh the importance of preventing a further aggravation of passive resistance and of the cruelties and indignities by which it will inevitably be accompanied. Practically all broad opinion in South Africa itself—certainly the opinion of the most responsible organs of the Press—has shown itself in favour of a sympathetic redress of the Indian grievances. For the Government to ignore that opinion any longer, out of regard for a passing political exigency, would be to forfeit completely the reputation for moderate and broadminded statesmanship which it has hitherto enjoyed under General Botha's wise leadership.

There can be no question that, unless some measures are promptly taken to meet the situation, very serious trouble may be the result in India. The meeting addressed by Mr. Gokhale in Bombay subscribed on the spot a sum of Rs. 25,000 for the relief of the Indian passive resisters, and measures are being taken to arrange meetings and collect subscriptions, not only in cities and small towns, but also in villages throughout India. Mr. Gokhale set out the Indian case, as will be seen from the concluding passage of his speech which we print elsewhere, with a sense of full responsibility and with careful moderation. But it is not to be supposed that the wide Indian public to whom the appeals for funds are now being addressed will understand the difficulties and allow for the inaction of the Imperial Government. We suggested more than six weeks ago that, if a position of great anxiety was to be avoided both in India and in South Africa, an official representative of standing should be sent by the Indian Government to negotiate with General Botha and his Ministers. It is possible that the idea may not have commended itself to the Union Government while they were still proposing to ignore the seriousness of the Indian difficulty, but some such steps must now be seen to be urgently required, and we do not believe that General Botha would not welcome such a representative if the suggestion were now made to him. It is difficult for the Government to negotiate with the Indians themselves in South Africa, particularly now that passive resistance has been adopted on so large a scale and feeling on the subject generally exacerbated; but an officer of the Indian Government—particularly if one could be found, like Sir James Meston, the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, with South African experience—would surely command a consideration from the South African public which would not be accorded to local Indians like Mr. Gandhi. If this step is, however, impracticable, then some other must be taken. The Imperial Government cannot neglect its responsibilities because Parliament is not sitting.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

TO-MORROW'S SERVICES AND PREACHERS.

2nd Sunday in Advent, 7th Dec. 1913.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: The Ven. C. M. Barham, Archdeacon and Senior Presidency Chaplain, and Rev. C. D. T. Mason. 7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral). Lloyd in E. flat. Hymns 49, 200, 559, 220. 5-30 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles, Stanford in B. Hymns, 50, 430, 431. Collection for Cathedral High Schools. Daily Matins at 7-15 a. m., and Evensong at 5-15 p. m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesday, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin. Parel.—Chaplain—Rev. H. Martindale, 8 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Choral celebration of the Holy Communion; 5-15 p. m., children service; 6-30 p.m. Evensoing and Sermon; Preacher: Rev. H. Martindale.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain: Rev. C. E. de Coetlogon; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy: Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, Rev. H. W. Lea-Wilson, Rev. T. W. Sharpley, Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. L. Hari—(English) 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer, and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service 9 a.m., Gujerati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A., (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m., Evensong (Urdu).

Christ Church. Byculla.—Chaplain: Rev. Aikman Wilson, M. Litt. 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 8-30 a. m. Holy Communion (Church) 5-15 p. m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill. No service.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain: Rev. G. Murray Wilson, M.A.; 10 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days: 7-45 p.m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury. 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion, 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev J. Londhe. 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English), 7-30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Guzarati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra.—11 a.m., Matins and Sermon; Rev. H. Martindale, Chaplain, will preach. Collection for Church Expenses.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of Ease to St. Paul)—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's. 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil service conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's Mazagon—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Tovey and Rev. Pearce. 6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist and Sermon by the Rev. Fr. Tovey; 10-30 a.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. R. Yates. Alms for the S. P. G.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Church of Scotland (St. Andrew's Church), Appollo Street, Fort—Chaplain: Rev. Mr. Thomson M. A. 9-30 a.m. United Morning Service. 6-30 p.m., Evening Service by Rev. W. Thomson, M.A, Psalm 19, Verse 7 C. St. Anne, No. 94), Hymns 388, 153, 193.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain, Rev. R. M. Grey M. A. 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m., Sunday School and Bible classes; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. R. M. Grey.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church. Girgaum Back Road—9 a. m. Morning Service (Marathi). Preacher: Rev. M. B. Nilambe; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service (English). Preacher: Wilson College Missionary Professors in turn at the Wilson College Hall, Chowpatty.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla. Pastor: Rev. W. H. Stephens. 8-15 a.m., Sunday School; 9-30 a.m., Morning Service. 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; 8-30 p.m. Men's Social Hour.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor: Rev. A. N. Warner, M.A.—11 a.m. Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Warner; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Warner.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—8-30 a.m. Morning Service, Preacher, Rev Frank Hart; 5 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. A. Brown.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m. Morning Service, Preacher: Rev A. Brown, 5 p.m. Sunday School; Evening Service 6-30 p.m. Preacher: Rev Frank Hart.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite the Post Office) Middle Colaba. Minister: Rev H. E. Barrell.—9 a.m., Morning Service, Rev. H. E. Barrell; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Rev. H. E. Barrell; from 5 to 6 p.m. Sunday School; 5-30 to 6-15 p.m., Adult Bible Class open to all.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church.—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla, Pastor, Rev. John Maleln. Sunday School 9 a.m.; Sunday School Teachers' Class 10 a.m.; Gospel Spreading Society 3-15 p.m.; Service 4-30 p.m.; Midday Prayer Meeting, Friday 8-30 p.m., all in Marathi.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie. Vicar, Rev. Dr. B De Mounte.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy. The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers; Vicar, Rev. Father Hutemacher, S. J.—6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar: Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m., and 5-30 p.m., Week days, 6-30 a.m., and 7 a.m.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla, Vicar, Very Rev. L. C. Pera, Hours of Mass: 5-30; 7; and 9 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel, Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and Rev. J. A. Gomes.—6 a.m. Mass; 8 a.m. High Mass; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar. Vicar: Rev. Thomas Henriques. Low Masses, 6-45 and 9 a.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). Vicar, Rev. Mr. D'Sa, Masses 7 and 8 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier. Dabul (Burrow's Lane) Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—Masses 5, 5-30, 6-30 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a.m.; 6 p.m., Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus. Vicar Rev. D. Remedios. Masses 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m. (Children's Mass); 8-30 a.m.; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Chapel—Our Lady of Dolours.—New Sonapur—Chaplain Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes.—7 a.m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a.m. with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's), Colaba,—Chaplain, Rev. D. L. Lloyd-Thomas, M.A., Oxon, Sundays 8 a.m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Service of Benediction. Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

St. Joseph's Umarkhadi, near J. J. Hospital.—Chaplain: Rev. P. Fernandez—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m. Benediction.

DIABETES

A treatise on the causes, Symptoms and the most effective treatment of Diabetes, Hydrocele and Skin Disease, will be given free to readers of this paper. Apply to A. Chatterjee & Co., 108-2, Machua Bazar Road, Calcutta.

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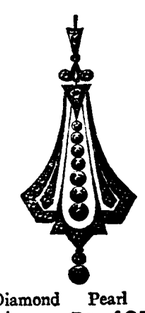

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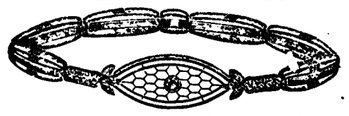

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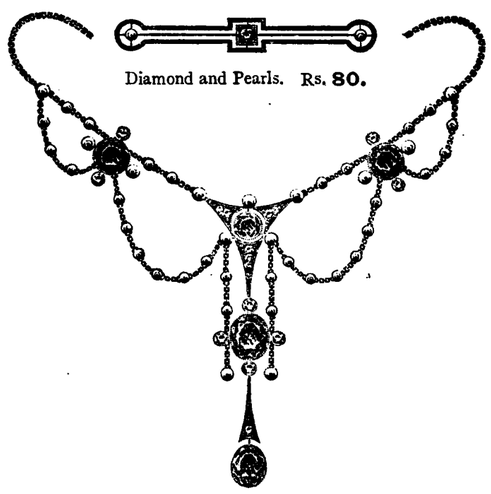
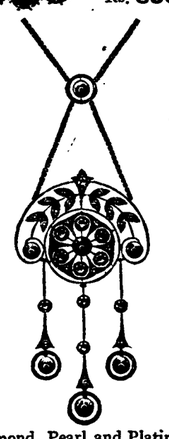


Diamond, Sapphire and Pearl Rs. 620.



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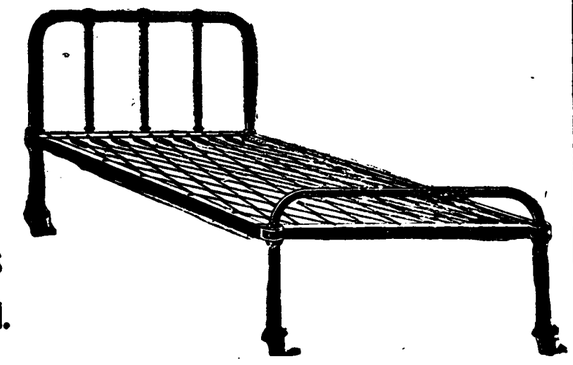

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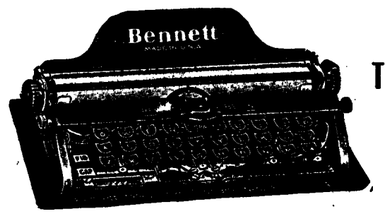
PORTABLE  TYPEWRITER.

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